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IMPLEMENTATION OF CEMA COOPERATION PLANS VIEWED

AU061443 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 4 Oct 83 p 5

[Krzysztof Koprowski article: "CEMA Before Its Session -- Programs up to the End of the Century"]

[Excerpts] The 37th CEMA session is approaching. One of the chief subjects of its deliberations will be "the Multiyear Directive Programs of Cooperation." Five of these programs, which were adopted by CEMA countries at the end of the seventies, mapped out the cooperation among 10 states in the sectors that are most important for their economies and peoples.

The idea of these programs appeared at the 29th CEMA session in 1975, at which the CEMA Planning Committee was instructed to begin the necessary work connected with drawing up the programs, whose aims included:

--to ensure that the CEMA countries receive "economically justified" supplies of basic fuels, energy, and raw materials;

--to develop the engineering industry on the principle of bilateral and multilateral cooperation and far-reaching specialization and cooperation in the production of individual articles;

--to improve cooperation in farming and food industry;

--to develop transportation and to increase the production of the necessary industrial consumer goods.

Because of the general difficulties of the world economy and in view of the internal economic difficulties of some CEMA countries (Poland and Romania), the implementation of these programs is slower than planned. The practical difficulties of implementation also result from the fact that the programs are an entirely new form of cooperation, one that has no precedent in any economic grouping in the world. Also the fact that some socialist countries are now having fiscal, manpower, and material difficulties is not without significance. Additional difficulties stem from the geographically unfavorable situation of many centers in which natural riches are extracted. Although the implementation of the complicated programs is slower than planned, it continues because it is necessary that it does.

To put it most concisely: CEMA countries have "matured" economically and organizationall to adopt and implement such programs for at least six reasons.

The first reason is the fact that the CEMA countries' economic potential has greatly increased and so have their material and technological opportunities.

The second reason is the fact that cooperation is becoming an increasingly stronger element of accelerating the economic development of CEMA countries. At first, their cooperation amounted to simple trading, but today it involves production specialization and collaboration, joint investment projects, the activity of the CEMA countries' international organizations and banks (the International Investments Bank and the International Bank for Economic Cooperation), joint factories, and planning cooperation.

The third reason is the fact that the CEMA countries have gained great experience in implementing another great program -- the so-called Coordinated Plan of Comprehensive Integration Measures.

The fourth reason is the fact that the necessary organizational, economic, and legal foundations for cooperation have been created in the past, especially in the past few years. In the past 30 or so years of CEMA, the procedures of cooperation, particularly its main element in the form of coordinated planning, have been strengthened.

The fifth reason is the fact that the enormous progress achieved in the Soviet Union during the existence of CEMA has become an important factor in enabling the 10 CEMA countries to go over to a higher stage of cooperation. The Soviet Union is not only a great source of raw materials for its CEMA partners, but it is also a country that possesses an enormous industrial, technological, and scientific potential.

The sixth reason is the significant fact that CEMA work and the leap made by the CEMA countries intheir socioeconomic development have helped increase CEMA's international authority. From a small, regional organization in 1949, CEMA has been transformed into a mighty economic group of 10 European, Asian, and Latin American countries.

All the aforementioned reasons induced the CEMA countries to continue the implementation of the programs, which today involve about 320 large-scale undertakings, including over 200 that are being implemented under multilateral agreements. The CEMA countries have already signed 198 such agreements and are studying the remaining ones.

From the very beginning Poland has actively implemented the programs, but our crisis has curbed our potential to participate in all undertakings. "The Government Program for Overcoming the Crisis and Stabilizing the Country's Economy" provides for negotiations on the extent of Poland's agreed participation in the 1982-85 economic cooperation with CEMA countries.

The implementation of the CEMA programs, especially in the field of industrial consumer goods, agriculture, and food industry may crucially improve the flow of consumer goods to the marketplace because the stronger CEMA is economically and organizationally, the more tangible will be the benefits be for all CEMA countries, including Poland.

LEADERS ATTEND EVENTS DEDICATED TO HOXHA

See Documentary Film

AU102037 Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1900 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] The premiere of the color documentary film "Enver Hoxha, Long Life to You" was shown today at 1800 in the Partisani Cinema in Tirana. It is a production of the New Albania Film Studio. Taking part were workers in production and work centers and in art and culture, directors of central departments, members of district party and state organs, veterans, soldiers, and others. Also taking part were Comrade Ramiz Alia, secretary of the AWP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Islai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Besnik Bekteshi, Llambi Gegprifti, Vangjel Cerrava, Nexhmije Hoxha, and other comrades.

Vangjush Zallemi, director of the New Albania Film Studio, gave a speech on this occasion. This film is another expression of the deep love and boundless understanding of all the people and party for our precious leader. It is a part of the great popular joy and greetings that flow from all our hearts. May you live as long as the mountains, Comrade Enver, for the good of the homeland, the party and socialism, for the people's happy present and future. The life and work of Comrade Enver is inextricably tied, and has given its own seal, to the events and achievements of the epoch that began with the foundation of the Albanian Communist Party and that continues today and will continue in the future.

The lofty contents of the events and moments which this film reflects make it a highly valuable work which will serve the inspiration and revolutionary tempering of communists and all the people. The script writer is Spiro Dede, the director is Viktor Gjika and the cameraman [Leonel Konomi].

Hear Lecture On Book

AU091508 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Tirana, October 9/ATA/ - Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "Years of Childhood" -- Memoirs of Gjirokastra, was presented at the stage of the castle of Gjirokastra, and the colour documentary film screened by the "New Albania" film studio on the motives of this book was shown yesterday evening. Attending were participants in the national folk festival, inhabitants of this city, working people of the economic enterprises and institutions, cooperativists, veteran military men, young men and women, pupils, and other guests.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Pali Miska; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and minister of industry and mines, Comrade Hajredin Celiku; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi; the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Llambi Gegrifti; the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Vangjel Cerrava; the Minister of Education and Culture, Tefta Cami, and other friends.

The speech on the occasion was made by the chairman of the Albanian Writer's and Artists' Union, Dritero Agolli. Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "Years of Childhood" he stressed, among others, is not a mere autobiography of a man, but it is the biography of a city, a biography which reflects all the homeland. Through memoirs, this book shows with emotional force and full of ideological and artistic veracity how the character of the man who has emerged from the people is moulded.

Based on facts and events of his life, Comrade Enver Hoxha created a work which characterized an epoch of the existence of the people and of a generation which was stepping into the society with great dreams for the future which was being prepared to have its say in the transformations of the society. The book shows two realities of the Albanian society, that reality which educated him with the feeling of love, patriotism, and progress and that reality which aroused in him the feeling of anger and hatred. In the first reality the protagonists are the common people, the workers and citizens, the family and parents, friends, and intellectuals, the school friends and the age companions who carry the love and the respect for Gjirokastra, for the houses, for the streets. In the second are the poverty, the occupiers, the servants of the foreigners and of the regime of obscurity and oppression. Describing Gjirokastra, the people and the environments where he grew up, Comrade Enver Hoxha wants to show that our first love for the homeland begins from the love for the birth-place.

After he analysed the high ideo-artistic values of the book, Comrade Dritero Agolli pointed out that the book "Years of Childhood" is pervaded by the deep feeling of love for Gjirokastra, for the homeland, for the nature, for the people, for the hands of the great masters of the people's architecture, for the history, for the folklore, for the spiritual richness of the people. Through the pages of this book, which is introduced in our culture with its special originality, the readers are acquainted with a part of the rich life and full of painstaking searches of the childhood and early youth of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the most beloved and the dearest man, our glorious leader.

Then the merited artist Dhimiter Anagnosti, script writer and director of the film spoke of the realisation of the film (operator is the merited artist, Ilia Terpini).

The artlovers followed with interest the film which was liked and warmly applauded. Those present cheered enthusiastically for our glorious Party of Labour and the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

ALBANIA, SFRY SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL 8 OCT

LD081028 Tirana ATA in English 0908 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Tirana, October 8 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchange of goods for 1984 between the Council of Ministers of the People's Socailist Republic of Albania and the Executive Federative Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia was signed in Tirana yesterday. For the Albanian side the protocol was signed by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega, and for the Yugoslav side by the federative assistant-secretary for foreign trade, Metodij Smilevski. Present at the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations. Attending was also the charge d'affaires of the embassy of the S F R of Yugoslavia in Tirana, Spasoje Tunic. Over its stay, the delegation was received by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korebci.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER AT GDR EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU071010 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Tirana, October 7 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day of the German Democratic Republic, the charge d' affaires of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Karl-Heinz Heisig, gave a cocktail at the embassy seat yesterday. Present were the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, the vice-minister of foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi, and other guests. Attending were also heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited in Tirana.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV CABLE GREETINGS TO PRC LEADERS

AU302006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov have sent a greetings telegram to Li Xiannian, PRC president, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China. For more than three decades now, the Chinese working people, overcoming a number of difficulties,have achieved considerable successes in implementing the revolutionary reforms for building a new society, the telegram says. We take this opportunity to express our confidence that a further development of Bulgarian-Chinese relations will benefit not only our countries and peoples but also the cause of peace, international understanding, and world socialism. The telegram concludes by wishing the Chinese people continued great successes in the economic and cultural areas and in raising the material prosperity of all working people and of PRC as a whole.

NORTH KOREAN NEWS AGENCY DELEGATION VISIT

AU062030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] On 6 October Comrade Milko Balev recieved a delegation of the Korean Central Agency, led by its director general Chu Hyon-ok which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BTA.

Comrade Milko Balev briefed the Korean guests on the construction of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria and on the implementation of the 12th BCP Congress decisions. He stressed the importance of the constantly developing friendly relations between Bulgaria and the DPRK, for which Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Kim Il-song have exceptional merits.

The cooperation between the two countries' information agencies was positively evaluated and was described as an example of the work of fraternal agencies for popularizing the experience of socialist construction.

FILIPOV RECEIVES DEPARTING SFRY AMBASSADOR

AU061441 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Oct 83 p 8

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received yesterday Danilo Puric, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to Bulgaria, on the occasion of his forthcoming final departure, after completing his tour of duty.

Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH KAMPUCHEA

AU072035 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] The second session of the Joint Bulgarian-Kampuchean Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation closed in Sofia today. A protocol was signed by Yanko Markov, minister of forests and industry, and Kong Samol, minister of agriculture of Kampuchea. It is envisaged that Bulgaria will equip a hospital in Pnom Penh, the capital of Kampuchea, with Bulgarian medical and technical personnel. Bulgaria will also assist Kampuchea in growing and processing tobacco, and other agricultural products, and in developing forestry and forest industry. Cooperation will also include the training of young specialists. A protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for the next 2 years envisaging the further development of trade relations between the two countries has also been signed.

FOREIGN PRESS SAID TO QUESTION ANTONOV GUILT

AU081410 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, Oct 8 (BTA corr.) -- Under the headline "The Grey Wolf and His Master," the prestigious publication for international politics HORIZONT carries a long article in which it dwells in detail on the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul the Second as a part of the imperialist crusade against the socialist countries. The author of the article, Mr Horst Schautski, recalls the events of May 13, 1981 at the "St. Paul" square and the slandering anti-Soviet campaign that followed as if at a sign, conducted by the CIA.

The author asks further whether the CIA had staged this campaign only to slander the Soviet Union, or as an attempt to divert the attention from the real authors of this crime. In this connection the article follows closely the path of the Turkish fascist Ali Agca until the day of the attempt and points out the fact that he was accompanied throughout by CIA agents. On the basis of the already known facts the author follows the close contacts of the fascist organization "Grey Wolves" with the CIA and concludes: "CIA used the terrorist organization financed and directed by it to a great extent and Ali Agca in particular for a great crime aimed to 'prove' that the international terrorism, allegedly led by the East, is threatening the peaceful existence of the peoples."

London, Oct 8 (BTA corr.) -- Today's issue of THE ECONOMIST magazine carries an article by its Rome correspondent headlined "Had Agca Lied?." "If Mehmet Ali Agca had lied about Sergey Antonov," asks THE ECONOMIST, "what is then left of the allegations about the Bulgarian participation in the Papal assassination attempt and of the 'trail leading to the KGB in Moscow'?"

Ankara, Oct 8 (BTA corr.) -- In a dispatch from Rome the *HURRIYET* newspaper states: "After the latest examinations of some witnesses, the Italian judge Martella began to probe again into Agca's former accusations against Antonov trying to find out if there is any truth in them or they are merely a part of a scenario by Agca himself or by an organization behind his back. The examination of some employees in the Italian customs has proved that the testimony in Agca's scenario according to which the terrorist had to be taken out of Italy after the attempt in precisely specified TIR lorry, was not confirmed. It turned out that this lorry was intended to carry the luggage of the finally departing from Italy Bulgarian employee Ayvazov. This made it clear that Agca had fabricated the episodes in his version. On the basis of this false testimony Martella arrested Antonov and asked for the arrest of Ayvazov and Vasilev -- moves assessed as an unforgivable damage done to the Italian jurisdiction."

Vienna, Oct 8 (BTA) -- Vienna's KURIER carries a small note headlined "The Attempt on Pope's Life: Ali Agca Had Lied" in which it is stated that Bulgaria's participation in the papal assassination attempt in May 1981 is put under doubt and that the investigating magistrate has charged Agca with false evidence against Antonov.

STATE COUNCIL DECORATES CYPRIOT COMMUNIST LEADER

AU072104 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has issued a decree awarding the "Georgi Dimitrov" order to Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus, for his great contribution to the development of fraternal relations between the Bulgarian and Cypriot peoples as well as to the consolidation of the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO GDR ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU101703 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf we send the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, the fraternal GDR people, and you personally most cordial greetings and wishes on GDR's 34th anniversary. The working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria sincerely rejoice at the remarkable successes achieved by the first stat of the GDR workers and peasants, under the SED leadership, in all areas of life, during the period of its socialist development. Consistently conducting a peace-loving foreign policy course, your country is making an important contribution to protecting peace and understanding among the peoples of Europe and the entire world. These achievements have asserted the GDR as a powerful support of socialism and peace.

We note with happiness and satisfaction that the friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples, founded and steeled during the revolutionary struggles of the Bulgarian and the GDR workers' classes against capitalism and fascism, and during socialist construction, are successfully developing. The official and freindly visit of the Bulgarian party-state delegation to the GDR in June 1983 gave a strong impetus to the successful development of these relations. We are confident that they will further develop and strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and in the spirit of the 14 September 1977 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. We are firmly convinced that in an united formation with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact and CEMA countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, will as before continue to contribute to strengthening the unity and power of the socialist community, and will actively participate in the struggle to prevent the threat of a thermonuclear war, and to achieve lasting peace, security, and cooperation among peoples. On this festive day we wish you from the bottom of our heart, dear comrades, and through you to all working people in the fraternal GDR, new and greater successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th SED Congress for building further the developed socialist society, and in the struggle for the triumph of peace and socialism.

PREMIER FILIPOV RECEIVES NEW GDR AMBASSADOR

AU102023 Sofia Domestic Servicein Bulgarian 2000 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] On 10 October Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Egon Rommel, the newly appointed GDR ambassador to Bulgaria. Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting.

ZHIVKOV RETURN FROM ROMANIA VISIT REPORTED

AU091357 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest, October 3 (BTA special correspondent) -- The friendly visit to Romania of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, ended today. Mr Zhivkov spent three days here at the invitation of the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu. The intensive exchange of views on a wide range of questions pertaining to bilateral relations and the international situation was a continuation of the regular political dialogue between the two party and state leaders. At the present meeting, which proceeded in a spirit of understanding and friendship, the state of Bulgaro-Romanian cooperation was highly assessed and some concrete agreements were reached on its further deepening, especially in the economic sphere, on the basis of industrial joint production and specialization. Thus a dynamical growth of trade will be ensured and the technological level will be raised in all spheres of the national economy.

The discussion of the international problems, in which the attention was focused on the problems of terminating the arms race, for continuation of the process of detente, reaffirmed the two sides' determination to contribute to the strengthening of peace and goodneighborliness in the Balkans, Europe and the world. This morning Mr Nicolae Ceausescu called at the residence of Mr Todor Zhivkov and had a friendly talk with him. Then the two leaders headed together for Bucharest. The hosts bade farewell to Mr Todor Zhivkov and the officials accompanying him at the "Otopeni" Airport. The Bulgarian party and state leader and the officials accompanying him returned to Bulgaria.

ECONOMIC SYMPOSIUM WITH ARAB STATES REPORTED

AU081411 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, October 8 (BTA) -- An international symposium ended here on which the possibilities for expanding the economic cooperation, trade and tourism between Bulgaria and the Arab countries were discussed. It was organized by the United Nations Trade and Development Conference, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Bulgarian Chamber for Trade and Industry. Representatives of the business circles of 16 Arab states, of the Arab League, of the General Union of Trade, Industry and Agriculture Chambers of the Arab countries and the Arab Council for Economic Unity took part in the symposium. The participants in the symposium were made familiar with the experience and the achievements of the economy and foreign trade of Bulgaria. They were assured that the dynamics of the economic interrelations of Bulgaria with the Arab states will be preserved in the future. The Arab countries occupy by tradition an important place in Bulgaria's foreign economic relations. In 1982 their relative share in the country's turnover amounted to seven percent. Particularly active are the contacts with Iraq, Libya, Algeria, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. The trade with Morocco, Tunisia and Kuwait, based on mutual interest and profit, is increasing, too.

TANCHEV RETURNS FROM NEW YORK UN MEETINGS

AU082029 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, who attended the 38th session of the UN General Assembly and the conference of state and governmental leaders of the nonaligned countries organized by India, has returned home.

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF HUNGARIAN PREMIER LAZAR

Arrives for Official Visit

LD101136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] At the invitation of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived today by air for an official, friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

At the festively-decorated Ruzyne Airport in Prague, Gyorgy Lazar was welcomed, along with his wife and the members of his entourage, by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and his wife, by Ladislav Gerle, Karol Laco and Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premiers, and by other officials.

The cordial welcome included (?the presentation of bouquets) to the guests by Czechoslovak and Hungarian pioneers.

Lazar Lays Wreaths

LD111048 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid respect together with members of his entourage to the memory of the Unknown Soldier this morning. To the sound of the March of Fallen Revolutionaries and with military honors, he placed a wreath on the tomb in the National Memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague. The Hungarian guests were accompanied by Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier, and Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs. Gyorgy Lazar also placed flowers on the tomb of Klement Gottwald, outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement, and in the Soviet Heroes Hall, he paid homage to the memory of Soviet soldiers who died in the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Strougal-Lazar Talks Begin

LD101932 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Talks between Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, opened in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today. Also present at the deliberations for the Czechoslovak side were: Deputy Federal Premier Rudolf Rohlicek; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Vaclav Hanus, deputy federal minister of general engineering; Ludovit (Priecel), deputy minister of foreign trade; Frantisek Chval, first deputy Czech minister of trade; and Ladislav Somogyi, deputy Slovak minister of trade. Present for the Hungarian side were: Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Zoltan Juhar, minister of internal trade; Zsolt Bajnok, chairman of the Government Information Bureau; Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Andras Gabor, deputy minister of industry; Gyula Kovacs, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office; Janos Vas, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

In the talks, Lubomir Strougal and Gyorgy Lazar informed each other about the main current political and economic tasks being solved by Czechoslovakia and Hungary in connection with long-term intentions in the development of society and of the world situation. They paid great attention to the opportunities of deepening all-round cooperation between the two countries.

They highly praised the results achieved and emphasized that positive prerequisites for the further intensification of economic cooperation have been established, particularly with regard to broadening production cooperation and specialization, which is one of the most effective ways of raising the effectiveness of the national economy and the growth of goods exchange. Both sides emphasized interest in strengthening scientific-technological cooperation and cooperation on third markets. Apart from a number of questions connected with the further development of political, economic, and cultural relations, the two representatives exchanged views and ideas concerning the solution of the most important international problems, such as lessening international tension, disarmament, strengthening trust, and developing fruitful peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems.

At the close of today's deliberations, the two premiers, Lubomir Strougal and Gyorgy Lazar, signed an amendment document to an interstate agreement on the construction and operation of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system of water projects. The document defines joint progress in construction in such a way that the power units are commissioned in 1990-1994. A document, signed by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, provides for mutual help in the construction of these water projects, which will bring about comprehensive utilization of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian section of the Danube.

Strougal Dinner for Lazar

LD102149 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Premier Lubomir Strougal gave a gala dinner in Cernin Palace in Prague today in honor of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. It was attended by Deputy Premiers Ladislav Gerle, Karol Laco, Svatopluk Potac, and Rudolf Rohlicek; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR; and other representatives of Czechoslovakia's political and public life. The wives of both statesmen and members of the Hungarian guest's entourage were also present.

Premier Lubomir Strougal appraised in his speech Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations, which are developing positively in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. He spoke about the new and more exacting tasks of the economic cooperation between both countries in the present period. Their existing balance sheet is, as he said, favourable with the volume of trade exchanges growing year by year. The proportion of mutual deliveries based on specialization and cooperation agreements is expanding; the historic construction of the system of water projects on the Danube is being carried out, and so is the very important exchange of consumer goods. Despite this, I would like to voice the hope, Comrade Strougal stressed, that we shall succeed in promoting a new quality of economic cooperation. This involves above all an expansion of cooperation and specialization to cover progressive industrial branches and the agricultural sector, as well as an intensification of cooperation between our two countries in sciences and technology and the combining of our forces on third markets. We could provide an example of socialist integration, which will be a guarantee of the dynamism of economic relations, at least to the end of the current century, and which will be for the benefit of the people of both countries as well as in the interest of the development of the community of the CEMA states.

He then went on to recall the current dangerous international situation where world imperialism, chiefly the United States and its closest allies, has embarked on the path of confrontation, feverish arms build ups, and the escalation of tension.

It is therefore important, Lubomir Strougal declared, that the socialist countries strengthen their unity within the framework of the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA, and coordinate effectively all their foreign policy steps. He also pointed to the importance of the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states and of the peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union, which are fully supported by Czechoslovakia.

Gyorgy Lazar singled out the identity of views on all principal issues under discussion, which reflects the identity of ideas and aims of both our countries and the internationalist friendship of their people. We are aware, he said, that in the current international situation, the need for cohesion and for the continual strengthening of our alliance system is coming to the forefront far more than at any time in the past.

This is why we are striving to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries, and giving our unconditional support to the peace initiative of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact in an effort to eliminate the threat of war and to continue in the process of the relaxation of tension. Likewise, we welcome and support the idea of accelarating the development of socialist economic integration and we are taking an active part in the preparations for a summit conference, which is to contribute toward the further expansion of CEMA activity.

Relations between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Gyorgy Lazar went on, embrace all aspects of life and are developing in a planned and satisfactory way. We are succeeding in fulfilling the tasks arising out of the talks between the party and government delegations headed respectively by Comrades Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak. Despite this, there still exist many reserves in mutual cooperation. Untapped possibilities remain in the broadening of specialization and manufacturing cooperation, in the common search for ways of intensifying the national economies of both countries, and reducing their dependence on imports from capitalist states.

Gyorgy Lazar voiced his conviction that his visit to Czechoslovakia would contribute to the intensification of relations between our two countries and strengthen the traditional friendship between our nations.

The dinner was held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Talks Concluded

LD120158 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] The talks between Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, ended in the Hrzan Palace this afternoon.

The two representatives agreed in stressing, on evaluating them, that the talks and their conclusions would be an important contribution to further deepening all-round cooperation and that Czechoslovakia and Hungary would create all necessary prerequisites for further dynamic development and all-round enrichment of this cooperation.

The results of the visit, which took place in a comradely atmosphere and was marked by a concrete approach and by mutual understanding in assessing political, economic, and international issues, are summarized in the adopted communique with which we will acquaint you in next news bulletins.

Lazar Interviewed on Visit

LD111921 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Interview with Hungarian Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar by staff reporter Jan Protic "At the end of Gyorgy Lazar's visit to Czechoslovakia" -- Protic remarks in Slovak; Lazar remarks in Hungarian with superimposed Slovak translation]

[Text] [Protic] Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers, your visit in Czechoslovakia took place at a time when the tense international situation causes serious fears for peace. What do you think our countries can contribute to solving the most serious questions of the present day?

[Lazar] I think that, above all, they can contribute by consistently continuing the policy we have jointly prepared in our alliance bond, and whose most important goal is in eliminating from international relations such elements that cause tension, and thus contribute to the maintenance of peace and security. In this context I put particularly great emphasis on the proposals prepared by the Warsaw Pact right here in Prague, and then at the meeting of the leading representatives of seven fraternal socialist countries in Moscow, and also, last but not least, on the proposals delivered to the world by Comrade Yuriy Andropov. In the current international situation these proposals are particularly important because they extensively underline the principle of equality and equal security, and reflect the interests not only of the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries, but of the whole of mankind. I think that we all together -- but also individually -- must act on the basis of this platform in the interest of preserving peace and security. The Hungarian Government will act in this spirit also in the future.

[Protic] Where do you see the most important aspect of your visit to Czechoslovakia, and, in this context, what in your view are the further long-term prospects of the development of Czechoslovak-Hungarian economic relations?

[Lazar] The nations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the CSSR are linked with close ties of fraternity and mutual cooperation. Our cooperation is reflected in all spheres of life; it is multifaceted and constantly developing. The importance of the present visit is -- as I said this morning to our esteemed friend Comrade Gustav Husak -- in that we and Comrade Strougal carried out talks ensuring good prerequisites for our further progress in developing relations between the two countries. Our economic relations to date have been very extensive, and they are constantly developing. At a time when there are many problems in the world economy, which affect our countries too, it is necessary to praise especially highly the development we have achieved in this 5-year plan and whose essence can be expressed by saying that trade exchange between between our countries has increased and new cooperative relations have been created.

In our talks we reached the conclusion that we cannot be complacent about these successes successes, and therefore we set the goal of particularly extending cooperative relations in such spheres of industry as microelectronics. There are good prerequisites for deepening cooperation also in agriculture. We see opportunities also in cooperation on third markets, and, last but not least, in broadening scientific and technological cooperation, too, for it is necessary for intensification of the development of the national economy. to sum up my answer, I should say that I am very pleassed with the results of the visit, for it fulfilled my expectations. I would like to take this opportunity and thank my hosts for the cordial reception and wish the fraternal Czechoslovak people many successes in the construction of socialism.

Lazar Departs for Home

LD1Z0418 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Gyorgy Lazar ended the official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia in the late afternoon and left Prague for Budapest. At the Ruzyne Airport he was seen off by Comrades Lubomir Strougal, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Svatopluk Potac, Rudolf Rohlicek and other representatives.

Joint Communique Issued

LD112135 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Prague, October 11 (MTI) -- Today a joint communique was issued in Prague on the official friendly visit of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic October 10-11 on the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, head of Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Gyorgy Lazar held talks in a cordial, friendly atmosphere with President Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, on the experience in socialist construction, bilateral relations, and topical international issues.

The two prime ministers assessed the situation of Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations and reviewed long-term development plans. It was stressed that many-sided cooperation is expanding in every field on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and in the spirit of the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty.

The sides noted with satisfaction that economic cooperation is developing as planned, and goods exchange is showing a balanced increase. It was stressed that the development of production specialization and cooperation, mainly in the electronics [words indistinct] industries, agriculture, and the chemical and food industries, offers further possibilities for the expansion of economic cooperation and goods exchange. It was stated that the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee effectively promotes the further development of economic relations.

The prime ministers agreed to increase the efficiency of technical-scientific cooperation in several areas including energy conservation and the recycling of waste and secondary raw materials. Plan coordination for the period 1986-1990 was considered important in the development of reciprocally advantageous economic cooperation.

A supplement to the inter-state treaty on the construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage system was signed by the prime ministers, and a protocol amending the agreement of mutual [word indistinct] during the construction by the deputy prime ministers. These documents include construction deadlines.

The sides appreciated the achievements of cooperation in culture, science, education, health, sport and tourism, and stressed the importance of additional efforts to improve mutally advantageous links and propagate the life, culture, history, and socialist achievements of the two friendly peoples.

The two prime ministers noted with concern that the international situation is becoming increasingly complex and tense. Attempts are being made by extremist imperialist circles, primarily in the United States of America, to obtain military superiority and exert pressure on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries from a power position.

They expressed the conviction that the strength and peace policy of the socialist countries, the increasing anti-war and peace movements, and the joint action of realistically thinking forces in the West will be able to avert the danger of a nuclear war, safeguard peace, and consolidate international security.

Hungary and Czechoslovakia, along with the other Warsaw Pact members, consistently go ahead with their foreign policy aimed at maintaining world peace, consolidating international security, halting the arms race and developing cooperation among nations. They welcome and fully support the Soviet proposals on disarmament, the preservation of peace and the prevention of nuclear war. The same end is served by the proposals of the political manifesto which was issued by the January session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Prague. These proposals are waiting for a genuine answer from the NATO countries.

The prime ministers were pleased to note the achievements of the Madrid meeting which have proved that the policy of detente is viable also in a tense international situation. They stressed their readiness to do everything possible for the success of the Stockholm conference on European confidence-building, security, and disarmament measures and other international meetings to be convened on the basis of the Madrid final document, including the Budapest cultural forum.

The prime ministerial talks took place in the atmosphere of traditional friendship and cooperation and reflected a full identity of views on the questions discussed. The discussions have contributed to the intensification of friendship between the peoples of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the development of many-sided cooperation between the two countries.

DZUR ARMY DAY ORDER OF DAY REPORTED 6 OCT

AU071525 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Oct 83 p 2

["ZR"-signed report: "From the CSSR Defense Minister's Order Of The Day"]

[Text] Prague, 5 Oct (ZR) -- The order of Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, issued on the Day of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA], reminds us that this year we are celebrating the 35th anniversary of the victory of the working people over the reaction in February 1948, which rightly became a mighty stimulus for the broad upswing of our people's working and political activity for a consistent implementation of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the fulfillment of the third year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The order, among other things, says further:

The CSLA, too, is fulfilling with honor its patriotic and international mission in the defense of socialism. Thanks to the constant care of the CPCZ, its Central Committee, and the selfless assistance of the Soviet Army, it is being built as a modern army, equipped with effective military technology. Its members are developing their political, moral and professional qualities, and through the mass development of the socialist competition, they are striving to fulfill the tasks of the combat and political preparedness. Their combat skill, firm ideological conviction, and unshakable devotion to the party and the people are a convincing proof of their all-round preparedness. In this they see the path of consistent fulfillment and development of the revolutionary legacy of the heroic Dukla fighters.

BRABEC VIEWS RESPONSE TO NATO, CSLA CAPABILITY

AU0721301 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Colonel General Antonin Brabec, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army: "In the Spirit of Dukla's Legacy"]

[Excerpt] The 16th CPCZ Congress unequivocally set out our task to systematically reinforce and strengthen the defense capability of our country and participate in the defense of the Warsaw Pact states. This task acquires particular importance in the current complex international situation when imperialism, headed by the United States, is escalating its warlike preparations and trying to gain the military superiority it needs to be able to destroy the countries of the socialist community. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, supported by the world-wide progressive movement, are opposing this dangerous, bellicose policy of imperialism with an untiring peace initiative. The Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states of 5 January 1983 is a convincing manifestation of this peace endeavor. It was unequivocally reaffirmed by the leading party and state representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states at their meeting in Moscow on 28 June 1983. "In no case will the socialist states permit anyone to achieve military superiority over them," their joint declaration states.

The members of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] fully support the standpoint of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government on the course and the results of that meeting. They identify themselves with the adopted declaration and the analysis of the current international situation. At a time when the U.S. and NATO imperialist circles are continuing the escalation of tension and the destabilization of relations among states, and when the danger of nuclear war with its catastrophic consequences is growing, the proposals contained in the Prague Political Declaration constitute a topical and realistic program for the struggle to halt the feverish arms buildup, avert war, and ensure peace.

As the latest events show, imperialist circles, above all those in the United States, do not stop at any provocation, the objective of which is to further exacerbate the international atmosphere and push through their plans for the deployment of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. In this connection it is necessary to stress that imperialist reaction is undertaking qualitatively new steps in the ideological struggle against real [realny] socialism. Anticommunist campaigns are increasingly being raised to the level of state policy and are being personally directed by the highest representatives of the U.S. Government. The ideological challenge addressed to socialism by the organizers of the anticommunist "crusade" places new demands on ideological work in our society, including the Army.

The leading representatives of the socialist countries well know, and are properly evaluating the policy of the imperialist circles, especially as regards the questions bearing on NATO's so-called military augmentation. The duty of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states is to give a proper answer to the growing nuclear threat. As Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in this declaration on 28 September 1983, any U.S. and NATO attempt to disturb the military-strategic equilibrium will elicit a proper reply from the USSR. Specifically, this means that measures will be taken which will pose a military threat to U.S. territory and to states in which American missiles will be deployed, which is identical to the threat the United States is trying to establish against the USSR and its allies.

That, however, is not the path of the socialist states. But if they must, they will not hesitate to adopt decisive measures in the interest of socialism and peace.

In this complex situation, the members of the CSLA profoundly realize their great responsibility in the reliable defense of our socialist fatherland and the socialist community. They are fulfilling their military duties conscientiously and with honor, and firmly united around the CPCZ Central Committee, are daily proving their high moral, political and combat qualities. Strengthening the CSSR's defense capability is objectively becoming our contribution to maintaining world peace, since this creates the most effective obstacle to the warlike endeavors of imperialists. We are approaching CSLA Day this year with this in mind. Our entire party and society have great faith in the CSLA. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, regularly concerns itself with questions pertaining to its buildup and activities. Under CPCZ leadership, the members of the Army are working to guarantee the successful fulfillment of the tasks entrusted to them by the 16th CPCZ Congress and individual sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The education of soldiers -- developed on the basis of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, and closely connected with the life of socialist society, the policy of the CPCZ, and the tasks of the Army -- results in the strengthening of their socialist patriotism and internationalism. The unmasking of the antipeople, aggressive policy of imperialism strengthens political vigilance and the ability to draw proper conclusions from the current aggravated international and military-political situation. Perfect mastery of the most modern weapons and military technology with which the Army is equipped, thanks to the care of the CPCZ and the people; the increase in combat preparedness and the deepening of the educational role of military service, together with the growing role of the members of the Army in society's political life and in realizing the tasks of the construction of socialism, are reinforcing the unity between the Army and the people.

The legacy of the Kuklа revolutionary combat tradition, the heroism of Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers, and the jointly shed blood in the Carpathian battles oblige all of us to consistently fulfill the tasks related to building and defending our socialist fatherland. At the same time, they oblige us with all our strength and unceasing determination to continue reinforcing and strengthening international cooperation with the Warsaw Pact armies in the interest of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON VISIT OF AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT

Details of Airport Welcome

Insert the following paragraphs after paragraph one of the item headlined "Austrian President Arrives for Visit 11 Oct" published on page E 2 of the 11 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT:

At the airport, the GDR and Austrian flags were flying. A guard of honor was formed by the National People's Army, and hundreds of citizens lined the gangway.

Erich Honecker received his guest with the words: "A warm welcome to the GDR." The Austrian president thanked him, saying: "I am pleased to be here." The guest's entourage includes: Foreign Affairs Minister Erwin Lanc; Dr Erich Schmidt, state secretary in the Federal Ministry of Trade and Industry; Austrian Ambassador to the GDR Dr Hellmuth Strasser; Cabinet Director Dr Wolfgang Libl; and Dr Friedrich Bauer, head of the Political Section in the Federal Foreign Affairs Ministry.

After the military ceremony, Erich Honecker and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger inspected the guard of honor. The Austrian president was then greeted by members of the GDR party and state leadership: members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen; Army General Heinz Hoffmann; Guenter Mittag; Paul Verner; and Guenter Schabowski. The march-past by the National People's Army guard of honor in front of the Austrian president and his host completed the official ceremony.

Talks With Hohecker Begin

LD111825 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1653 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 11 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Mr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, met on Tuesday afternoon in the offices of the State Council on Berlin's Marx-Engels Platz for an initial exchange of ideas and views.

Both statesmen paid tribute in their talk to the high level of bilateral relations that has been achieved particularly since their Vienna meeting in November 1980. They noted with satisfaction that fruitful, good-neighborly cooperation has developed in the political, economic and other spheres. Erich Honecker and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger expressed the conviction that the president's visit to the GDR will give fresh impetus to the further deepening of the proven cooperation for the benefit and profit of both states and peoples.

The two sides stressed that stable, flourishing relations on both sides between the GDR and the Republic of Austria are at the same time an important contribution to improving the international climate, to securing peace in Europe and the world. It is vital to preserve what has been achieved in the process of detente and to counter the dangers of sliding into a nuclear inferno by all means available.

Prior to this, Austrian President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger honored the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter den Linden monument.

The flags of Austria and the GDR were raised in front of the memorial and soldiers of the National People's Army accorded the distinguished guest military honors.

Honecker Toast for Kirchschlaeger

LD111949 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 11 Oct (ADN) -- The text of the toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at a dinner in honor of the Austrian federal president, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, in Berlin today is as follows:

Mr Federal President, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and comrades:

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you and the gentlemen in your entourage most cordially to the GDR. In you we welcome the highest representative of a country which today, on account of its noteworthy economic, scientific, and cultural achievements, occupies a respected place among the European states. With a foreign policy based on constant neutrality, Austria is working actively for detente, security, and good-neighborly cooperation on our continent.

Your visit, Mr Federal President, is attracting great attention beyond the frontiers of our two countries. Especially in the present tense international situation, where so much is at stake for peace, the usefulness of a constructive dialogue based on reason and realism is evident. It enables us to find the right words at the right time and to exploit all the possibilities for political action. This also assists the continuation of international cooperation.

Three years have now passed since our meeting in Vienna. In this relatively short space of time there has been a further, considerable upswing in bilateral relations between our peoples and states. It encompasses practically all areas, beginning with the constant political dialogue at various levels and stretching to the constant dynamic development of economic relations, which we have been able to enrich with new forms of production specialization and scientific-technical cooperation. Cooperation has developed in agriculture, in transport and in other areas, too. Long-term agreements and treaties are promoting cooperation in art and literature, and in education and sport.

All this has become possible because each side respects the social and economic system and the values of the other and both states are always guided by the firm will for peaceful, equal, and troublefree cooperation. We are determined, as our talks today have shown, that this will continue to be the case.

Relations between the GDR and Austria are thus developing well. We can quite rightly say that they are convincing proof of the vitality of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Mr Federal President, the present world situation confronts us with the insistent question of what must be done to safeguard peace and prevent mankind from perishing in a nuclear inferno. We regard the ending of the arms race and the subsequent reduction of arms, especially nuclear arms, as the most urgent task of the present time. It is in the interests of the peoples of Europe and of the entire globe that the world political situation does not become more complicated but improves, and that the danger of nuclear war does not increase but is reduced and eliminated.

The people of our country, which is situated on the dividing line between the two most powerful military coalitions in history, just like the people of your country, know how greatly they value that which was achieved in the years of detente and which serves peaceful progress. Because they want to preserve and to increase it, they are interested in seeing that peaceful coexistence and the reduction of arms, not confrontation and a high level of arming, gain the upper hand.

It is now up to the statesmen and politicians, who bear responsibility for the destiny of their peoples, to do everything possible for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and to see that peace is placed on a stable foundation. If there were to be a nuclear war it would be the self-destruction of mankind. Therefore, the striving for hegemony and for military superiority and especially NATO's planned deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe is highly dangerous. Concepts of the alleged "wageability" and "winnability" of regional nuclear wars can be described as nothing other than cynical.

Nothing good can come of poisoning the international atmosphere through unbridled antisocialist propaganda, threats, provocations, and demands not to recognize the status quo in Europe but to revise it. All the experience of postwar history testifies to this and no one should disregard it. We strongly reject a policy of deliberate, further worsening of international relations as just described. It is aimed at shaking the foundations of peaceful cooperation in Europe.

With due seriousness, the Warsaw Pact states have pointed out that the intended deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range weapons in the FRG and in other West European states would create a new situation. As Yuriy Andropov said in his statement, it would be a step hostile to peace and with major implications. The Warsaw Pact states would then have to take appropriate measures to preserve their security and the military balance under the changed conditions.

A positive turn in the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe would have a decisive effect for the better on the international situation. As long as NATO has not begun the deployment, acceptable results, taking into account the legitimate interests of both sides, are still possible. We are convinced of this. With its constructive initiatives the USSR has repeatedly done its share for this.

Europe and the world need no "balance of terror" but rather a military balance at the lowest possible level of forces and arms. Equal and mutually beneficial cooperation should develop on the basis of peaceful cooperation. The proposals made by the representatives of the socialist countries in Prague and Moscow this year are aimed at this.

It is in this spirit that the GDR supports the continuation and deepening of the process begun with the Helsinki CSCE Conference. Here the conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament will be of particular importance. Nothing can so strongly promote peaceful cooperation between the states and peoples of our continent as a reduction of military confrontation. Whether this chance is taken and the Stockholm conference, which begins in a few weeks' time, leads to tangible success depends on the readiness of all the states represented there to achieve concrete results.

We also regard the elimination of the sources of conflict and tension outside our continent as urgent. The aggravated situation in the Middle East and southern Africa and the explosive situation in Central America not only threaten the peoples of these regions but also world peace.

It is necessary to settle all disputes by peaceful means, through negotiations which take account of the legitimate interests of all states involved and the right of the peoples themselves to determine their path of development and how they use their resources.

Mr Federal President, as our talks today confirmed, we agree in our concern about peace and Europe's future. Therefore, we consider it necessary to work strongly for an improvement of the international situation. We agree that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence, detente, and good-neighborly cooperation.

This is and will remain the fruitful soil on which the good bilateral relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria will continue to develop in an overall way. Undoubtedly, this will continue to be a factor for stability in Europe. It is from these points of view that the GDR will approach the shaping of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the time ahead.

Let us all now raise our glasses and drink to the health and happiness of the esteemed federal president of the Republic of Austria, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger; to the further flourishing development of good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria, for the benefit of European understanding and security; to peace and the happiness of the peoples; to the health of everyone present.

Kirchschlaeger Dinner Speech

LD112000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1722 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 11 Oct (ADN) -- The text of the speech by Dr Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, at the dinner in Berlin on Tuesday is as follows:

Mr Chairman of the State Council, Mrs Honecker, ladies and gentlemen:

You have received me and my entourage in the GDR in a very friendly way. I thank you very much for this. It is pleasant to be made to feel welcome. Let me also say:

I gladly accepted your invitation, which you made during your state visit to Austria 3 years ago. Your state visit at that time showed that the relations between our two states are at a level that politically justifies such visits. But during it we also found a good personal climate for dialogue which makes talks more fruitful and enriches them on the human level. I am genuinely grateful to you for this too, Mr Chairman of the Council of State.

In the 3 years since our last meeting, the world has not become more peaceful. On the contrary, tensions have risen and with them people's concern about the shaping of the future. The responsibility of all those who can exert influence on political events has grown. This harbors the danger that they will think only of today or the immediate future. But what we need in order to preserve peace is a strategy that goes beyond the daily necessities.

I am profoundly convinced that peace is possible, and that it can be a lasting peace, I am also convinced that there is only one fruitful, effective, and successful means to preserve and restore peace: dialogue, starting with personal responsible talks on through to large-scale negotiations on a bilateral and multilateral basis. Hopes which may have existed even decades ago that one of the existing sociopolitical systems in the Northern Hemisphere would come out as the winner and the other disappear have proven to be very illusory, and also dangerous in their effects.

Through the turn of the millenium, we will only be able to live in peace with each other if we realize that we can live alongside each other, and that this international pluralism will provide great scope for contacts between people and states.

Both at home and on my visits abroad, I espouse this international pluralism and also my conviction that a lasting peace can only be based on justice and freedom. Increasingly, people in many states are thinking again about permanent values. Thus states must also think more and more about the aims that justify their existence as a state. None of us can say that he has already reached the goal in these efforts. These efforts also call above all for a committed fulfillment of all the principles of the UN Charter, including human dignity. But in the final analysis, our age also calls for an honest devotion to those interstate tasks we have set ourselves as a result of our history, our geographical situation, and our political philosophy. We Austrians are trying to fulfill this peace task on the basis of our eternal neutrality; the GDR is trying to do it within the framework of an economic, military, and political alliance.

We respect each other's independence and above all the sovereignty of autonomous action. The high quality of our relations has its foundation in this mutual respect. I feel great satisfaction that this high quality of relations between our two states is finding expression in all possible fields.

Since and because of your visit, economic relations have further deepened, both quantitatively and qualitatively. In this area we are on a very good path, on which we are both determined to continue and to look for additional opportunities for further intensification.

The same applies to scientific-technological cooperation and cultural exchanges. I am thinking of the series of major exhibitions in which we presented each other's traditional and contemporary art and culture. I am also thinking of many minor events and contacts of equal importance for mutual understanding. I am delighted that at the Berlin festival, on the centenary of the Deutsches Theater, the Burgtheater presented the two great Austrian dramatists Arthur Schnitzler and Hugo von Hofmannsthal and that togehter we are recalling Max Reinhardt's work in Berlin, Vienna, and Salzburg. This month will be the 40th anniversary of his death.

It would take a long time to detail our diverse relations. Let me mention that we pay great attention to furthering travel between our countries and we are seeking to remove obstacles that impede it. This concern especially corresponds to one of the objectives of Austria's foreign policy, which regards peoples' meeting and getting to know each other as a factor that strengthens peace and improves the quality of life. I deliberately refrain from analyzing Austria's assessment of international events and present-day developments. You know our foreign policy and are aware that we have worked hard for a balanced final document at the Madrid meeting since we believe that the Helsinki decisions remain a sound basis for peaceful and cooperative development in Europe. You are also aware, and it is a matter of course, that Austria is following with close attention the disarmament negotiations at Geneva and Vienna in the ardent expectations that success can be achieved that embraces all regions and weapons systems at the lowest possible level. It is also a very natural Austrian reaction that we very much want states with whom we have friendly relations to meet on paths of mutual understanding, talks, and cooperation. We follow all initiatives that serve this aim with great sympathy.

Your visit 3 years ago, dear Mr Chairman of the Council of State, greatly contributed to intensifying relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria and between the peoples in our states, and to shaping them to represent a genuine and constructive contribution to a peaceful Europe.

I would be happy if at the end of the day my visit could be seen in the same light. I beg you to join me in raising your glasses to:

-- the well-being and good health of the chairman of the GDR Council of State, Herr Erich Honecker;

-- to the continued good development of the relations between our states;

-- to the well-being of all who are present here and to peace and the happiness of all nations.

HONECKER PROMOTES HIGH MILITARY OFFICIALS

AU051339 East Berlin NEUES BEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the forthcoming 34th anniversary of the GDR, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council and the National Defense Council, promoted Major General Walter Paduch to lieutenant general on Monday. Colonels Johannes Fritzsche, Roland Grosser, Guenter Lorenz, Manfred Merkel, Guenter Moeckel, and Werner Schulze were appointed major generals. Captain Rolf Roedel was appointed rear admiral. Present were Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for national defense; Colonel General Fritz Streletz, secretary of the GDR National Defense Council, and Colonel General Herbert Scheibe, head of the Department for Security of the SED Central Committee.

Promotes State Security Officials

AU051345 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the forthcoming 34th anniversary of the GDR Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council and the National Defense Council, appointed colonels of the Ministry of State Security to the rank of major general for their extraordinary achievements over many years on Monday. The ceremony was attended by Army General Erich Mielke, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for state security; Colonel General Fritz Streletz, secretary of the National Defense Council; and Colonel General Herbert Scheibe, head of the Department for Security of the SED Central Committee.

INTERIOR MINISTER DICKEL ISSUES ORDER OF DAY

AU071015 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In an order of the day, Colonel General Friedrich Dickel, minister of interior and head of the German People's Police, has conveyed congratulations to the sergeants, non-commissioned officers, officers, generals, and civilian employees in the organs of the Ministry of Interior. "In close cooperation with the other protection and security organs of our country and in firm alliance with the Soviet class and arms brothers the peaceful work, the socialist achievements, and the life of the people have always been safely protected," the message states. To guarantee that in the future as well, calls for a further increase in quality and efficiency in work, following the orders, fighting spirit, political-moral steadfastness, and firm affinity with the working people.

KADAR RECEIVES BOLIVIAN CP LEADER KOLLE

LD062019 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI) -- Today Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, met in Budapest the visiting first secretary of the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee, Jorge Kolle.

Cordial talks were held on the situation of the two countries, current party aims and topical international issues, with special emphasis given to conditions in Latin America. The sides expressed readiness to intensify inter-party relations.

The meeting was attended by Gyula Horn, head of the HSWP Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department.

MTI REVIEWS INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH WEST

LD071953 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 7 (MTI) -- Hungary's industrial management encourages the cooperation of companies with foreign partners. Although the number of cooperation agreements, particularly in machine engineering, has increased in recent years, they contribute only 4 to 5 percent to the total export of machines.

West German firms are the major cooperation partners of Hungarian machine engineering companies. For the time being there are 330 bilateral cooperation agreements in force, notably heavy machine engineering and metallurgy. This year the turnover of machine industrial cooperation is expected to reach 4,000 million forints.

The second most important cooperation partner is Austria. 40 percent of cooperation takes place in the machine engineering and metallurgy, and 20 percent in the chemical industry. Last year 16 new cooperation agreements were concluded, and there are good prospects for the foundation of joint enterprises and for cooperation in third markets.

One-third of Hungarian-Swedish trade is carried out under 32 cooperation agreements, and talks on eight further agreements are underway.

Japan is also a major cooperation partner. Hungarian and Japanese firms are cooperating in the manufacture of processing centres and loud-speakers, and there are favorable prospects for cooperation in robot technology and the machine tool industry.

The United States can be a more important outlet for Hungarian goods, and cooperation agreements are to be concluded particularly in the fields of computer technology and the production and sale of medical instruments. The American electric bulb factory of the United Incandescent Lamp and Electric Company is the most important cooperation in force.

Some 100 cooperation agreements between Hungarian and capitalist companies envisage joint deliveries for third markets.

KADAR RECEIVES SPANISH TRADE UNION LEADER

LD101449 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Janos Kadar has received the secretary general of the Spanish Trade Union Federation of Workers' commissions, Marcelino Camacho, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the National Trade Union Council. They exchanged views on the situation in the international workers' movement and the possibilities of developing relations between the trade unions.

Delegation Ends Visit

LD111539 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] A Spanish trade union delegation led by Marcelino Camacho, secretary general of the Trade Union Federation of Workers' commissions, has left Hungary. The delegation was invited to visit Hungary by the Presidium of the National Council of Trade Unions (SZOT). The delegation was received by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of SZOT. During the talks, agreement was reached about the development of cooperation between the Hungarian trade unions and the Spanish workers' commissions.

BUDAPEST REPORTS PROBLEMS IN INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

LD101458 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] The National Assembly's industrial committee is presently discussing a report by the minister of industry on the situation and tasks of industry. Sandor Csillag reports:

The situation in some of our industrial branches is appalling. Light industry, for example, is one of these branches. There is a chronic shortage of manpower: People are unwilling to take jobs that involve working two or three shifts. As a result, valuable machines are standing idle. Elsewhere the results are better, but there are still shortcomings. I can mention as an example the situation with regard to the management of energy. Although consumption of crude oil has decreased by 2 million metric tons compared to the quantity consumed in 1978, there are still tasks to be performed in this area as well.

It is difficult to find an industrial branch that has achieved excellent or outstanding results. One might perhaps mention some of the specialized branches of engineering. Let us however not forget about mining: Miners extracted 26 million metric tons of coal last year. This is the quantity which experts planned for 1985. Nor must it be forgotten what a great sacrifice lies behind those 26 million metric tons.

It is a fact that the rate of growth of industrial production in Hungary has declined from the end of the 1970's onward. We have been unable to avoid the facts of the world economic crisis. Changing the product structure and adjusting better to the demands of the world market have come to the fore. Naturally, there are both advantages and disadvantages in this. The development of industry has been and is being fundamentally influenced by our economic situation, our cooperation with the CEMA countries and the state of the world market. In our country, industry employs one-quarter of the work force and provides about three-quarters of state revenues. It is this fact that permits us to see the seriousness of, for example, the metallurgy branch having become a branch in crisis. Export prices have dropped while production costs have increased. The losses of the Lenin Metallurgical Works, the Ozd Metallurgical Works and of the Duna Steel Works have been met from central funds. In the aluminum industry, the profitability of enterprises has decreased as a result of the international recession.

The proportion of budgetary subsidies has decreased, and that of credits and our own resources has increased as regards industrial investments. The extent of industrial investment is almost the lowest among the socialist countries but is approximately at the same level as those of comparable capitalist countries. The long preparation-time of investments, amounting to 3-5 years, is a particular problem. Implementation generally takes 41-44 months -- a situation which has not changed for years.

It was mentioned during the discussions that one source of frequent problems in enterprise management is that the regulators do not always consistently employ the basic principles of the 1968 reform. Frequent and unpredictable changes in economic regulators make long-term planning difficult.

HUNGARY DENIES REVERSION TO CAPITALIST METHODS

AU111642 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Oct 83 p 2

["R.P." article: "Delusions in the DER SPIEGEL Manner"]

[Text] There are tenets of the analysis of the situation in Hungary in the Western bourgeois press that seem to be immutable. For instance, whatever we do to make our economy more efficient, make it more rapidly adaptable to changing requirements, and make it more flexible to challenges of the world market, they must prove that it is a step toward capitalism.

The most recent product of this obstinate effort is an article in last week's DER SPIEGEL [Issue No 40, signed to press on 3 Oct, pp 180-187], "Bonds for the Comrades", which lumps together half-truths, insinuations, and lies to substantiate the view that what is happening in our country today is happening in spite of socialist conditions of ownership and production and is indeed directed against them.

As an example, it cites even the fact that we have recently made the factory units of the Csepel Plant independent, although, as it happens, we inherited the Csepel structure from the capitalist times, and that is the structure that has remained intact until now. The fact that we have changed it is justified by economic rationalism, just as the fact that the enterprises of the AFIT [Industrial Trust for Auto Maintenance] have been decentralized, and not by the alleged reason that a great combine "does not conform any loner" to our communist concepts, or that we intend to chop up collective property at any cost (on the basis of "small is beautiful," as DER SPIEGEL puts it.)

This interpretation of decentralization ends up as -- it goes without saying -- a return to private ownership. Its logic is that socialist property must be chopped up until it becomes private property once more. It is understandable that this is what would be really "beautiful" for DER SPIEGEL. So it is not loath to state that, following the latest measures, a private plant operating with 100 (!) workers is no longer a rarity in our country today. Indeed, it happily reports: "Reverting to private ownership has asserted itself even in the housing market, which is a domain of the state in all the rest of the East bloc countries. Out of 3.4 million dwellings, 63.2 percent already are privately owned in Hungary."

Of course, one does not know in such cases what is greater -- ignorance or misguided zeal. Deliberately or unintentionally, they obviously confused the category of small cooperatives having 100 workers, which belong to the socialist sector, with the private sector. Evidently, they do not know the first thing about the fact that the majority of the population has always lived in privately-owned apartments and mainly in family houses in Hungary. (Incidentally, the rate of privately-owned apartments is almost 75 percent.)

Nor have they understood anything, for instance, about what the sale of leased council apartments applies to. "Only recently," they state, "340,000 social apartments built by the state were offered for sale as apartments owned in perpetuity." And they declare without batting an eyelash that we have raised rents 130 percent at one stroke. Moreover, they profess to know also of private real estate firms to which we relegate the renovation of the old buildings of the capital.

We could list at length the examples of the article, continuing with the half dozen Western firms that have stores in Hungary and ending with the fact that a beauty queen has been elected in our country ("bourgeois morals are enticing for the masses"). The kind of phenomena inspiring DER SPEIGEL consists of these and similar things, from which it draws the conclusion that "a silent sellout of communist principles is in progress" in our country.

"Wunschdenken" -- that is the single word that expresses this sort of thing in the German language, which means "thinking in terms of wishes or desires" in Hungarian. This is obviously what is at issue with the authors of the DER SPIEGEL. They would like to believe that socialism must employ capitalist methods if it wants to be efficient and successful, that is, that the results of socialism also confirm the capitalist system. Yet, it would be difficult in our country not to notice that the private sector amounts to only 3-4 percent in our country and that the rational changes made in the socialist sector strengthen rather than weaken socialism.

We are living in difficult circumstances today; we must work hard to preserve and ensure what we have achieved. This demands, not least of all, also that we pursue thrifty and modern economic activity and make a strenous effort in order to be able, not least of all, to hold our own under the current conditions of the capitalist markets, for we do not receive anything free of charge from them. This is a struggle also for the common cause of socialism, which we are protecting and developing, according to our specific endowments, together with the Soviet Union and the rest of our socialist countries, relying on and enhancing primarily the joint strength of our community. Presumably, the capitalist "visions," like those of the DER SPIEGEL article in question, and pronouncments by other propaganda forums and politicians and ideologists serve the purpose of creating trouble in this relationship, fomenting suspicion, and separating our friends from us and us from our friends.

Probably this endeavor is why they vastly exaggerate things and distort the facts. Needless to say, these are futile manipulations. Those who are aware of the real conditions know that these fantasies reflect figments of the imagination of DER SPIEGEL and its ilk, and not the situation in Hungary.

And let us note a telling element to demonstrate what morals lie behind all this. The DER SPIEGEL article quotes from a NEPSZABADSAG interview that warns against harmful aberrations, noting: "It is a different matter altogether when someone wants to obtain material assets without work, through smart schemes and speculation, and wants to prosper and enrich himself in this manner." This is not at all to the liking of DER SPIEGEL, which depicts this as the voice of the "orthodox people," those who stubbornly persist in the old way. Well, we can assure the DER SPIEGEL editors that we will continue to abide by this orthodox attitude.

URBAN SAYS JARUZELSKI TO RESIGN DEFENSE POST

LD111739 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Oct (PAP) -- Government press spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban said today that the Nobel Prize never changed the course of events in any country. Answering questions at a news conference for foreign newsmen, Urban said that the Polish Government is consistently pursuing the line of the 9th congress and that no foreign interference will change this line in the slightest.

The 1983 Nobel Prize aims to step up the policy of confrontation and comes out against peace and peaceful coexistence. This is not the first or the last sign of the anti-socialist crusade, Jerzy Urban said. The award of this year's Nobel Prize to L. Walesa is not a total surprise for us. This is simply one of the many prizes and incentives given by the West to citizens who adopt a destructive position with regard to their own country. This handful of Poles who actively support the policy conducted by the United States and NATO in relation to Poland and the whole socialist community receives all kinds of material and moral encouragement.

The present winner of the Nobel Prize, known almost mockingly as the 'peace' prize, has already been awarded many monetary prizes. American universities alone have conferred the honorary title of doctor upon him six times. But even 100 such titles and 1,000 prizes cannot change the correlation of forces in Poland nor our [passage indistinct]. For the overwhelming majority of Poles can see perfectly the difference between the interests of socialist Poland and the schemes of NATO's policy, which views Poland as an instrument for the escalation of the policy of confrontation.

Statements by many Western [word indistinct] and innummerable commentaries in the Western press on the topic of the decision clearly (?indicate) that the current Nobel Prize (?is directed) at strengthening divisions in Europe, encouraging conflicts, and comes out against peace and peaceful coexistence. This is not the first and probably not the last episode of the antisocialist crusade.

You probably think, Minister Urban continued, that this event has great significance for us. Alas, the Polish people have much more important problems and troubles than the latest Reagan escapade, this time formulated in Oslo. One only has to look around in Poland to see that. The prize has aroused various feelings in Poland -- a feeling of embarrassment predominates. The Nobel Prize award for this year has confirmed the political theses of the Polish Government, specifically the thesis about foreigners who inspire conflict in Poland today, and it will be a help for the government, which I represent, inasmuch as it shows to all citizens the correctness and accuracy of our assertions, Minister Urban stressed.

Answering further questions, Minister Urban noted that the Polish legislature does not envisage the possibility of refusing a citizen of the Polish People's Republic who has gone abroad the right to return to his homeland so long as he has not given up Polish citizenship.

The government press spokesman went on to deny rumors to the effect that Stanislaw Kociolek, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in the USSR, has sent a letter to General Jaruzelski criticizing the policy of the Polish leader.

Minister Urban confirmed that General W. Jaruzelski intends to resign from his post as minister of national defense.

Concerning the situation in the Polish trade unions, J. Urban replied that 250,000 people joined new trade unions in September. At present the trade unions have 3.5 million members. There are 17,000 trade union organizations in enterprises. Trade union organizations, constituent committees, or initiative groups are in operation at 90 percent of Polish enterprises. To date, eight all-Polish trade union organizations, representing the most important branches of the national economy, have been registered.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON WALESA EXIT VISA

LD111944 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The government press spokesman has met with representatives of the foreign and Polish press at the Interpress Center.

[Begin recording] [unidentified speaker] Will the Polish authorities allow Lech Walesa to leave in order to collect the Nobel Prize; and will they allow him to return to the country?

[Urban] The Polish authorities are not involved in this issue. The militia headquarters in Gdansk, just as any militia headquarters, considers such matters only when the application for a foreign passport is submitted. [end recording]

Many questions also concerned such issues as the beginning of the trial against the KOR leaders and the extremist leaders of the former Solidarity, as well as the Grzegorz Przemyk affair. The press spokesman said that on all the above issues investigations are still in progress, and that he cannot yet say anything about deadlines.

ARMY DAY MARKED BY SPEECHES, CEREMONIES

Jablonski Speaks

LD102113 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct -- Today, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army, Warsaw's Belweder Palace was the scene of a ceremony in which general's nominations were handed to outstanding representatives of the Polish Armed Forces and civic militia, and state distinctions were given to 59 leading officers, ensigns, career N.C.O.'s, and civilian workers of the Polish Armed Forces.

The ceremony was attended by PUWP CC First Secretary, Prime Minister, National Defence Minister, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski; President of the Council of State Professor Henryk Jablonski; government members; and representatives of political parties. Others taking part in the ceremony included Marshal of Poland Michal Zymierski, as well as top officials of the National Defence Ministry and the Zbowid War Veterans' Union.

Addressing those present, Henryk Jablonski said: Following a custom consolidated over the years, we gather in the Belweder Palace on the eve of the Polish Army Day to pay our respect with general's promotions and state (?distinctions) to the values which the people's armed forces have been and are continuously contributing to the life of our national community.

The role played by the men in uniforms in saving Poland from a catastrophe which threatened it at the end of 1981, as well as in lifting Poland up from crisis, is rooted in the events of 40 years ago, in the process of formation of the Polish People's Army on the River Oka, which was compared in a song to the queen of our rivers by the longing soldiers.

No one in people's Poland differentiates the value of spilt blood and combat toil of the Polish soldier in the battlefields of World War II. The struggle on all fronts was carried out in the ranks of the anti-Nazi coalition, so it was the fulfillment of the same civic duty wherever the Poles had been cast by fate. But not all military efforts have the same political dimension and the ensuing historical consequences. And this is what distinguishes the fact -- an analogy can only be made to the left-wing partisan movement in Poland -- of formation of the Polish Army on the territory of the Soviet Union, the Polish Army which kept the allied obligations and commendably passed its first combat test in the battle of Lenino. Then there was a long, hard, and bloody but victorious road to Berlin.

It was the Army, a people's army to the core, which was the natural heir to all the patriotic achievements of Polish democrats. In the concrete historical conditions this had to mean a union with that political current which was led by the most consistent and far-sighted force of the [people] left at home, the Polish Workers' Party, Henryk Jablonski continued.

Under its leadership, the Army co-created the vision of the future and people's Poland, simultaneously hewing a new socialist conception of the role of a soldier in society. The Polish People's Army has remained faithful to such [a] comprehensively understood idea of motherland's defences during the 40 years of its existence. That is why it is right that when today we are distinguishing the best soldiers for their toil during peacetime, we reach back in our memory to the times of the liberation war, and we see in them the heirs to the combat deed of soldiers of the Kosciuszko Division.

Just like Kosciuszko Division soldiers, the Polish People's Army honestly fulfills its allied obligations, rightly seeing in them the best guarantee of the effectiveness of its defensive functions. Its arms, the skill of its soldiers, and qualifications of commanders represent a contribution to the might of the socialist community worthy of highest respect. This might [which] has secured peace (?for) long years.

There is no such field in the picture of achievements of people's Poland to which the Army failed to make its own great contribution. That is why the Army had the right and duty to take upon its shoulders the burden of responsibility for the fate of the motherland at the moment of great [word indistinct]. This duty was fulfilled by the Army with honour. Thanks to the Army hope has returned to Poland, the hope of renewal and development.

The quality of the Armed Forces and their position in the society are determined mainly by the commander staff. We have the right to be proud of them, we have the right to expect more from them. The commanding staff ensure that the people's Armed Forces always and in every condition will rise to the occasion, Henryk Jablonski stated.

Next the president of the Council of State wished the newly nominated and promoted general and soldiers distinguished with state orders successes in their further service for the nation.

Nominations for lieutenant generals were handed to major generals Jozef Baryla and Czeslaw Kiszczak; nominations for major-generals were handed to brigadiers Zbigniew Blechman, [name indistinct], Michal Janiszewski, Oytus Krawczyc, Edward Oradko, Wieslaw Wojciechowski Thirteen colonels were promoted to the ranks of brigadier.

In the civic militia, nominations for major generals were handed to brigadier Wladyslaw Ciaston and Wladyslaw Pozoga, and four colonels were promoted to the rank of militia brigadier.

The newly nominated and promoted generals of the Polish Armed Forces and civic militia as well as those decorated with state distinctions received cordial congratulations from Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Professor Henryk Jablonski.

During the ceremony at the Belweder Palace the Order of the Grunwald Cross First Class was handed to Lieutenant General Florian Siwicki [words indistinct].

If the Banner of Labour First Class were handed to Major General Czeslaw Piotrowski, Major General Jozef Uzycki, Brigadier Mieczyslaw Cygan, and Brigadier Tadeusz Dziekan, the commander's crosses with stars of the Polonia Restituta Order were handed to Major [word indistinct] Krepski, Major General Wlodzimierz Oliwa, and Major General Roman Paszkowski. During the same ceremony orders and state distinctions were also handed to several dozen other generals, officers, and soldiers.

Jaruzelski Receives Army Heads

LD112038 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received the heads of delegations of the armies of the Warsaw Pact states that have arrived in Poland to take part in ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army: Marshal of the Soviet Union Victor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states and USSR first deputy defense minister; Colonel General Mircho Asenov, deputy national defense minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Colonel General Antonin Brabec, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army; Colonel General Heinz Kessler, GDR deputy minister of national defense; Colonel General Marin Nicolescu, deputy national defense minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati, and deputy national defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic. The Polish deputy national defense ministers were present. The heads of delegations conveyed to the soldiers of the Polish People's Army sincere greetings and wishes for further achievements in their service for socialism and peace.

Jaruzelski Honors Militarymen

LD102126 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct -- Thirty-five soldiers and civilian staffers of the Polish Armed Forces who particularly distinguished themselves in service to the motherland and consolidation of the country's defensive potential had their names entered in "the honorary book of soldiers' deeds" at a ceremony attended by PUWP CC First Secretary, Premier, and National Defense Minister Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski in the Ministry of National Defense in Warsaw today. Winning an entry in "the book", a special form of honouring people who represent outstanding values, gained a high rank in the military community. "The book" has been kept since 1972.

Those whose names were written into "the book" on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army included Lieutenant General Jozef Urbanowicz, who is deputy national defense minister for general affairs; Major General Aleksander Grabowski, who is commander of Jaroslaw Dabrowski Military Technical Academy and vice-minister of national defense; retired Brigadier Antoni Frankowski, who took part in the battle of Lenino; and retired Brigadier Franciszek Skibinski, who is vice-chairman of the Zbowid War Veterans' Union and who served in the Polish Armed Forces in the West.

Jaruzelski Speech

LD112231 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1805 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a gala meeting at Warsaw's Wielki Theater on the 40th anniversary of the Polish Armed Forces -- live]

[Text] My dear comrades in arms, esteemed participants in the meeting, it is the duty of the Army to serve the nation; it is the nation's duty to evaluate this service. Soldiers deeply sense the social esteem which accompanies them. In the days of the anniversary this esteem finds particular expression. This is the greatest prize for the army. Today memory recalls the war days of blood and glory. How painful, how hard and difficult, but at the same time glowing with unbreakable faith that we would win, that we would (?get there). And we did get there. New people's Armed Forces endured the battle path, the only one in the history of Poland, from Central Russia to the center of Berlin, to the shores of the Elbe. That is why, from so many fronts, the weary soldier could return home with his head raised, as a victor who avenged the tragedy and humiliation of September. We celebrate this anniversary with a sense of the well-performed duty to our fatherland.

Many of these present here belong to that tragic generation that well remembers that the Polish state came close to destruction. When on the Oka River in the woodlands of Selce, the red and white flag flew for the first time, the question of Polish borders were still in the balance, as well as the shape of the emerging Polish Republic. Poland was the goal, the vision of soldiers, but it was not yet a state. Fighting inside or outside Poland, in the regular army, in partisan formations or in the resistance, we knew one thing for sure -- the fatherland reborn in martyrdom and blood must be a just, strong, and secure fatherland. Not all of us understood the meaning of those words in the same way. We learned different regulations; the text of the soldiers' oath was different. Even the symbol worn on the military caps had a different shape. But all who then took up arms felt and understood that our Polish "to be or not to be" was being decided then. We hoped that this would be the last war, that the tired and persecuted nation would be brought lasting peace by history, enough time to heal wounds, to gather strength, to make up for many generations of backwardness.

But yet again the world is in danger. The sense of responsibility forces one to state clearly: It could become even worse. Thirty-eight years of peace are obviously too much for imperialism. Half a century after Hitlerism captured power in Germany one hears again, this time from across the ocean, the same words: anticommunist crusade, throwing Marxism into the dustbin of history and defending Europe against communism.

We in Poland know, much better than others, how this kind of thing ends in practice: It ends in the crime of genocide.

Washington is gradually destroying the seeds of international coexistence and cooperation. The current leaders of the United States, forgetful of the teachings of history, move to more and more risky forms of confrontation. They go so far as to openly interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states (?and nations), but most of all the inhabitants of our continent are to bear the costs of the imperial pride of the present American Administration. The deepest foundations of European peace are being questioned -- the indivisible agreements of Yalta and Potsdam to which Poland owes its current territorial shape and its safe place in Europe.

It is astounding that this is also being done by leaders of a once independent Western country, which -- if it were not for Yalta and Potsdam -- would be covered in shame and paying war reparations to the victors.

Our nation, which did not sully itself with (?betrayal) similar to that of Quisling or Petain, has an unequivocal view of these arrogant utterances: a political and a moral one. The moment for the deployment in Europe of the new generation American missiles is approaching. Our land, too, will find itself within their lethal range -- our towns, rebuilt with such difficulty; the works enterprises, ports, housing estates, bridges, erected by the unparalleled effort of the entire nation.

It is not liberation, not the good of Poland that comes from the plans of the NATO pact. With one hand a message about alleged sympathy with Poles is signed, and with the other decisions are issued which may deprive them of their right to live. We ask: Where and when did they publicly condemn the revanchist, revisionist demands made of us? Where and when did they say that they would not be the first to use nuclear weapons?

Beautiful words cost nothing. They change nothing in military-political setups. This is not a simplification, not spontaneous polemics; this is the ABC of Polish thought.

Things are hard for us today. The nation which has suffered so much, endured so many sacrifices in order to raise itself from the ruins, from the misfortunes of war, is today punished for not having committed collective suicide. But the persecution of Poland will not succeed. Whatever contradictions exist today, or differences of opinion, in the single supreme cause for the homeland -- the existence of the state, of peace and security of borders, -- there are no differences among honest, reasonable Poles. [applause]

They wanted to hit us through hunger; the farmers did not allow it. They wanted to hit us through coal; the miners did not let them. They wanted to hit us through squabbles; the soldiers, workers, and working people did not and will not allow it; the party will not allow it, the party which leads the country along a purged socialist path. We have sufficient energy and strength, patience and will for this. [applause]

From the perspective of today one can evaluate more clearly the farsightedness of the political thinking of our party. Already at the threshold of independence it mapped out the internal and external foundations for the Polish defensive doctrine. The revolution, the industrial and social breakthrough, focusing the fundamental forces of the nation on the reasons of state of the socialist state, the fighting force of the Army, and in external policy, the unfailing alliance with the Soviet Union and the countries of socialist community -- these are the main directives of this doctrine. The security of our country is built on this kind of consistently implemented defense thinking. The Polish character of Silesia, Mazury, and Pomorze is unquestionable because it is also the common cause for the fraternal countries. The Warsaw Treaty is the most permanent of all the possible, class system of alliances. It means that on Polish soil there can be no temporary political system or temporary borders. One is inseparable from the other. [applause]

Esteemed participants in the meeting, nearly 200 years ago the authors of the 3 May constitution wrote this enlightened thought: The Army (?owes it) to the nation to guard the borders and ensure general calm; it should carry out its oath of loyalty to the nation and the defense of the constitution.

In the defense of these always topical values the Armed Forces have frustrated the attack of the enemy and saved our country. Not a single polish soldier has failed. The ideological toughness of the Army, its organizational efficiency and combat expertise, are today doubted by nobody -- neither friends nor enemies. This is our other passport to history. This was made up of many years of patient work constantly perfecting the training methods of every soldier -- from the first year of conscripts to generals. The unswerving principle that a soldier is always where the going is toughest, that in every national and social need one can count on him, is also contributory here.

In accordance with the spirit of the times and the needs of the country our Armed Forces will continue to strengthen steadfastly everything most valuable in it: the faithfulness to the cause of socialist fatherland, the warm bonds with the nation, with the working class, with working people, and the internationalist brotherhood in arms with the Soviet Army and the armies of our socialist allies. Every successive generation of soldiers will be taught these elementary virtues, which are so badly needed today: A sense of duty and responsibility, good organization and discipline, rightousness, modesty, and sensitivity to the national culture.

A soldier is a brother to another soldier, his comrade in arms. The socialist interhuman relations will continue to be a defensive factor of the same ranking as the modern combat equipment and mastery of soldierly craft. This is the kind of army that the People's Poland has and it will continue to have such an army in the future.

Comrades and citizens, the memory of those who fell for the fatherland is eternal. We return today with our thoughts to the unforgettable friends of our youth who did not return from war. We bow over each soldiers' grave, over each grave without a name, at even the remotest and most lonely of cemetaries. There are among us mothers who gave their sons to Poland, there tears will not dry as long as the human memory of the war continues. To the end of the century the wounds left after the heroic generation which paid so generously with their blood for the freedom of the fatherland will not heal. The last will remains after them; its first sentence reads: If a nation will endure dangers and face up to challenges, it must be a united nation. When the fist clenched above Poland is tightening, the agreement becomes the order of history. On the day of our anniversary I wish to address all the Poles who know the burden of arms with sincere thanks for their toil and patriotic selflessness. I address you, old soldiers, partisans, resistance fighters, prisoners of fascism, veterans of all formations and of all battle grounds.

I address military settlers and those who participated in the struggles for the defense of people's power, soldiers of the reserve and retired soldiers, all who at various times and in various forms fulfilled their civic and military duty. I address the workers of the defense industry, workers and technicians, engineers and designers, creators of science and culture, teachers and doctors, civilian Army employees, military families, and all the citizens working for the defense of the state. On behalf of the party and government leadership, on behalf of the services, I thank the soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces for their everyday toil and faithfulness to the sacred cause of the defense of the fatherland. There will be a great cause, there will be a republic -- these are the words we sang many years ago in the first corp. Out of the patriotic tradition conveyed from father to son, out of warm blood and hard human work Poland arose, an independent Poland, the people's Poland. It is our greatest asset. Let no one to whom the Polish uniform is close and dear be absent today from the work of rebirth and renewal. To guard the country from any kind of enemy, to unfailingly protect its borders, to defend the socialist state, to serve the nation -- here is the never-ending command; this is the message I wish to convey on this day to the soldiers of the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Poland. [applause]

Kulikov Speech at Gala

LD112248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1742 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov at Army gala meeting at Warsaw Wielki Theater on 40th anniversary of Polish Armed Forces -- live in Russian with superimposed Polish translation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers; esteemed Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; esteemed comrades, brothers-in-arms: Working people and soldiers of the Polish People's Republic, along with numerous friends and comrades-in-arms from the fraternal socialist countries, are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army in a festive manner. At the outset, on behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and the Collegium of the Ministry of Defense, I would like to convey to you and all soldiers of the Polish Army cordial greetings on the occasion of this momentous anniversary. [applause] On the authorization of the defense ministers of the allied countries, on behalf of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Army General Lajos Czinege, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, Army General Martin Dzur, all soldiers of the Joint Armed Forces, and on my own behalf, I would like to warmly and cordially greet all veterans of the Polish Army, generals, admirals, officers, ensigns, NCO's, and soldiers of the regular Army service, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army, and wish them new achievements in the consolidation of the defense capability of their homeland and the entire socialist community. I wish you good health and much happiness. [applause]

Celebrating this momentous anniversary today one cannot fail to mention the difficult years that determined the future of the Polish state. The September defeat on 1939 represents the most tragic page in the history of the Polish nation. After the seizure of Poland the Nazis deprived it of national and state independence. Over 6 million Polish citizens lost their lives during the occupation; towns and villages were destroyed, the economy ruined, and great cultural losses suffered. However, the Nazis' insane plans to eliminate Poland as an independent state and to annihilate the Polish nation were destined to fail. The struggle against the invader, embarked upon in September 1939, grew stronger, especially after the attack by Hitlerite Germany on the Soviet Union in June 1941.

The Polish Workers' Party, founded in January 1942, summoned the working class and all democratic and patriotic forces of the nation to a relentless struggle against the invader. It set up the People's Guard, an armed organization whose first detachments began active combat actions in May 1942. In mid 1943 a qualitatively new stage in building a regular Polish Army began. It was at that time that the Union of Polish Patriots, with the fraternal help of the Soviet nation, began to form the First Infantry Division named after Tadeusz Kosciuszko. Two months later, on 15 July 1943, the 533d anniversary of the Battle of Grunwald, soldiers of the Kosciuszko Division swore a military oath, taking upon themselves the obligation to struggle in the name of our common victory. True patriots (?from Poland swore) loyalty to their homeland and were deeply aware of the fact that on the banks of the Russian Oka an authentic people's army was formed, an army capable of opposing foreign occupation. I shall recall the words of Colonel Zygmunt Berling, commander of the division at the time, who said: The road to the country leads through battlefields and we, the Poles in the Soviet Union, are embarking upon this path.

The division underwent its baptism of fire in the Battle of Lenino on 12 October 1943, acting as part of the 33d Army of the Western Front. It was here that the foundations were laid for the Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms, subsequently consolidated by the jointly-shed blood in many battles against the Hitlerite invader.

With all-round assistance from the Soviet Union, the First and the Second Army of the Polish Armed Forces, independent [word indistinct] and detachments were soon formed. Taking an active part in the great operations of the Soviet Army, such as the Belorussian Vistula and Odra, Pomeranian, Berlin, and Prague operations, the Polish Army made a (?great) contribution to the victory over the common enemy and ended its combat actions on the territory of the defeated opponent. In his speech on 7 May of this year, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the victory over fascism, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minster of national defense, stressed that the Soviet Union played a decisive role in the routing of fascism; the Leninist Communist Party was a guiding and organizing force behind this victory. Together with the Soviet regiments, representatives of the Polish Armed Forces took part in the victory parade in Red Square on 24 June 1945, paying homage to the memory of the 20 million Soviet people who fell in the struggle against the Hitlerite invader, including 640,000 soldiers who perished while liberating Poland.

For this devoted and model execution of combat tasks set by the supreme commanders of the Red Army, for courage and fraternity in the struggle against the Hitlerite enemy, 29 units and more than 5,000 Polish soldiers received high Soviet awards; company commanders Captain Sladyslaw [names indistinct] were given the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

Esteemed comrades. Soldiers of the Polish Army have written many beautiful pages in the history of their country during the postwar period. They took an active part in the rebuilding of the country from the devastation of war and in the consolidation of people's power. Thanks to the constant concern of the PZPR and the Polish Government, and to the fraternal aid of the Warsaw Pact states, the Polish Army was transformed into a modern well-equipped and trained army, an army of the new type, the socialist type. In the exceptionally complex situation of recent years when, as a result of actions by counter-revolutionary forces, People's Poland found itself on the brink of national catastrophe, the soldier of the Polish People's Army, loyal to his patriotic duty, stood firmly and resolutely in the defense of the socialist achievements of the working masses, gaining the respect and recongnition of the community. At the same time one must bear in mind the fact that the forces of foreign counterrevolution and of international reaction have not given up their intention of demolishing the foundations of socialism in Poland or of snatching it from socialist community.

High revolutionary vigilance is still essential. We are also committed to this by the military course of the United States which seriously threatens peace in the world. The growing danger of nuclear war has become a harsh reality of the current period. The United States is sabotaging all negotiations with the Soviet Union based on principles of equality and the identical security of both sides, and is striving toward a violation of the existing balance of strategic forces, compelling the Soviet Union and its allies to unilateral disarmament, and toward achieving military predominance over the states of the Warsaw Pact. Such is the response by the adherents of peace from across the ocean to the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally commit itself not to be first to use nuclear weapons, and to many other peaceful initiatives.

The states of the socialist community are taking all possible measures not to allow a dangerous escalation of events in the international arena to come about. This peaceful political line has found its reflection in the proposals contained in the documents of the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and the Moscow meeting of party and state leaders of the socialist countries.

The new Soviet initiatives primarily represent a manifestation of a sober, realistic, and flexible attitude on the part of the Soviet Union toward the problem of stabilizing the international situation. The historically formed approximate balance of power between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Warsaw Pact, and NATO, constitutes a good basis for resolving many political and military problems. This is why, if the United States comes to deploy U.S. ballistic missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union and its allies will take the necessary measures aimed at preserving the balance of power on the European and global scale.

Yuriy Andropov, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in a statement on 28 September that the Soviet Union will be able to respond in the necessary manner to every attempt to disrupt the existing balance of military and strategic forces, and its words will be followed by deeds [applause] This statement has met with a profound response from Soviet people. It has met with broad support from the nations of the fraternal socialist states and various organizations and peace movements in the world. They stress that this document is of great current significance for the whole of mankind. It shows the resolute will of the Soviet Union to struggle to protect the world from the growth of a dangerous nuclear war.

Celebrating their 40th anniversary, soldiers of the Polish Army are taking an active part in the life of the Warsaw Pact. They are achieving great results in combat and political training and are constantly improving further their combat readiness. [passage indistinct]

Jaruzelski Awards Order

LD112316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense, on the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Polish People's Army, has awarded the Medal of Fraternity in Arms to 50 generals and officers of the Czechoslovak People's Army. The high state award was handed to them in Prague by the Polish ambassador in Czechoslovakia, Andrzej Jedynak.

Sejm Holds Special Ceremony

LD102239 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] On the occasion of the approaching 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army, a ceremonious session of the Sejm Commission of National Defense took place in Warsaw today. Representatives of the Council of State, the Ministry of National Defense, and the National Socioeconomic Council attended the deliberations. The opening speech was delivered by Deputy Bronislaw Owsianik, chairman of this commission. In his speech he concentrated on the origins of our Armed Forces and their present situation. The same elements prevailed in the speeches of other speakers. At the conclusion, the participants of the session adopted a resolution in which we can read in part: During the period of People's Poland, the Polish Army, which has been the main guard of the sovereignty and independence of the socialist Polish state, has always actively participated in the life of the nation and building of socialism.

The soldiers have always documented their bonds with the nation through their exemplary service and active work for the country. The comprehensive involvement of the Army for the public and national economy has brought about tangible results.

The deputies have also emphasized in the resolution the considerable contribution of the Army into other spheres of the life of the nation, such as development of science and education, the popularization of technical knowledge, and the shaping of the patriotic and defense awareness.

Soldiers' UN Role Praised

LD101929 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Xavier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, conveyed a congratulatory letter for the soldiers of the Polish People's Army to Steven Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs. Here is the text:

Mr Minister: Ten years have elapsed since Poland demonstrated its attachment to the ideals and aims of the United Nations charter, offering its contribution to the peace forces of the United Nations in Sinai and Golan Heights. The Polish military contingent within the UN forces is clearly continuing today its valuable service for the cause of peace. I wish to express my genuine appreciation for all these officers and soldiers who have served in our peaceful operations, bringing glory for Poland and the United Nations. On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Polish People's Army, would you please convey my gratitude to the Polish Government and nation for their support to this kind of UN activity for peace and international security. Please, Mr Minister, accept the expression of my highest esteem.

[Signed] Xavier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations.

POLITYKA ANALYZES JARUZELSKI GOVERNMENT TASKS

AU061301 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 1 Oct 83 pp 1, 6, 7

[Daniel Passent article: "Casting About for Equilibrium"]

[Excerpts] "A wise government is your best protection." This is what French historian Mably told us in 1782, after the first partition. Almost 200 years later Poland was again in need of a wise government as it kept drifting into yet another misfortune. It is not always and not in every country that a government faces the tasks our present government is facing. There are countries in which even a bad government can do no damage, and there are states and nations even the wisest government is unable to rescue. It seems that we are among the latter.

The Jaruzelski government was faced with the fundamental problems of our nation, which became so intensely bunched up for the first time since they had been determined by Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt with a silent approval of millions and millions of fallen soldiers, primarily Soviet soldiers. "Only force can settle great problems in the lives of nations," Lenin wrote. Within 10 months of holding office, Jaruzelski's government also resorted to force.

The governments of the previous 10 years continued to struggle with the chronic shortage of meat, cement, syringes, coal, cars, string, and so on, and the only distraction in their functioning was the necessity to extinguish succeeding explosions of discontent in order to restore at least a shaky equilibrium in Poland.

None of these governments was able to turn a shaky temporary equilibrium into a permanent equilibrium, although each equilibrium enjoyed the support of our allies and some of them even Western credits amounting to billions of foreign exchange zlotys. As for Jaruzelski's government, it has been expected to attempt to reconcile equilibrium in Poland with equilibrium around Poland. The premier began this task from very weak positions. While taking over power, he actually began to struggle for it, because on his appointement as premier this power was partially formal and illusory. Anyone could refuse to obey instructions, and many people did disobey them. For a military man this must have been quite a shock. In contrast to other politicians who first fight for power and become premiers as a result of their fight, Jaruzelski was first made premier and then had to fight for power.

There is a contradiction between the situation of the Polish state and the Polish people, and the government is being faced with this contradiction. Our state is safe, as it has not been for centuries, is enjoying the longest external peace for centuries, and is blessed with advantageous borders and stable alliances. At the same time, the country itself is affected by recurring crises. Periods of rapid development continue to alternate with periods of stagnation, regression, and the loss of the position occupied by our people in Europe. Since the end of World War II no Pole has lost his life in defending the country's borders, but we are unable to agree even on the question of how many Poles perished through domestic crises. This shows that international order is far more stable than the harmony in our country, in which cyclical explosions occur now and again. If these explosions are too powerful they begin to threaten external order, in which case our state instinct takes the upper hand over our national instinct and we begin a new stage in our life under a new leadership. I hope that historians will describe the task facing Jaruzelski's government as harmonizing external order with the internal one. I think that this government is making efforts to achieve such equilibrium.

The introduction of martial law stemmed the country's decline, and this is already a historic achievement of Jaruzelski's government. However, just as important is the question whether 13 December amounts to any kind of hope that the process of our nation's slow degradation will be halted and that no crisis is lurking around the corner. The Jaruzelski line was clear in its general outlines and the only possible one. There was no better real alternative.

The first task of martial law was to demolish the opposition. This was accomplished at first by the use of force, while attempts were made to cut the ground from under its feet by political methods.

After this blow the government had to face a much more difficult task: How to neutralize the military force in use; that is, how to restore the country's equilibrium after the first conditions of external equilibrium had been fulfilled. A two-pronged method was used: The first prong was to gradually relax martial law rigors and restrictions to an extent that would in no case lead to a loss of control of the situation. The government displayed a tactical skill in this regard because, for example, it decided to release Walesa immediately after the unsuccessful general strike proclaimed by the underground and to agree to the papal visit just before martial law was lifted. These actions helped to gradually change the attitudes toward Premier Jaruzelski at home and in the West, where the image of a despot began gradually to give place to terms such as "patriot, realist, moderate, pragmatic," and so on. However, the gradual lifting of martial law had the disadvantage that each time people expected something more, and therefore the government was unable to profit politically from the concessions it made.

The other method by which Jaruzelski's government is relaxing its military grip is to transform Polish political life; that is, to carry out a program of reforms. This method is not as easy as the use of the Armed Forces and the security forces is. This method is much more uncertain. Countless laws, bills, legal decrees, new public bodies, councils, tribunals, organizations -- all this is supposed to make it possible to achieve that longed for internal harmony and to cool down the Polish volcano. The point is to stack the ashlars of public life in such a way as to prevent them from collapsing even when only a single ashlar is removed (such as, for example, allowing two candidates to run in elections for a single mandate, relaxing censorship, or self-management bodies with significant powers). At the same time, these ashlars must not be stacked in such a way as to form a bunker that could be remodelled only after it has been demolished by an explosion.

This is because the very fact that Jaruzelski's government has safeguarded the existence of socialist Poland is merely a beginning. The issue is: What will this Poland be? "The very fact that the Polish state exists does not guarantee anything," Jan Szczepanski wrote in 1970 when another crisis lurked around the corner and when the government came to face the task of finding a new equilibrium between power and the citizen and between the government and society.

We are using the term all the time "government," but what is at stake is power as such, because in the Polish system of decisionmaking it is very difficult to single out the very nucleus of power. The profound crisis in the party, W. Jaruzelski's appointment as premier, entrusting him with a number of key positions, and the need to survive in an administrative sense have been responsible for the fact that premier, entrusting him with a number of key positions, and the need for the fact that the weight of power has been shifted toward a new center composed primarily of party, military, administrative, and security people. We can agree to call them government. This government's first problem, which was publicly defined by W. Jaruselski several times, was to win the minimum of social trust in the form of the conviction that this government is not only a government of lesser evil, but also a government that citizens could recognize as their own, although it has not been created by grassroots. Under the rigors of martial law such as disconnected telephone lines, controlled conversations when telephones were restored, controlled letters, closed borders, arrests, shootings, tear gas, closed schools anduniversities, and militarized factories, it was hard to expect that this government would be transformed overnight into a majority government, even if the majority were convinced that the government acted in the interest of the majority and was the best government the country could have (many governments have such ideas). However, the Hungarian experience shows that this is possible.

How can society recognize as their own, or at least support, the government that decided to "discipline" it and to curb its freedoms, especially its influence on political decisions? How was this possible in a situation when the opposition, the powerful Western governments and their propaganda machines, continued to mercilessly attack martial law, take advantage of every difficulty, and to describe the government as alien to the nation and as unfaithful to August 1980 and to fatherland?

However, this campaign had some advantages for the government that were rarely noted. First, it is bad for the government to emerge on the wave of expectations because it is easy later on to drown in the whirlpool of bitterness (as in the case of Gomulka). Second, the campaign in question proved that the West has no alternative for Poland and that its permanent agony is in the West's ideological interest.

The most important part of post martial law activities is -- aside from the state's security -- the restoration of economic equilibrium under the conditions of the worst economic crisis that has affected any industrialized country since World War II.

The Polish economy is full of nonsense such as the controlled sales of carpets, the tragicomical problems of string and bottles, the drawing of lots for refrigerators, not to mention apartments, for which people have to wait half the time required for a change of generations. Under these conditions even the toughest opponents of the reforms have disappeared, and the government continues to implement them, despite the crisis, Western sanctions, and domestic adversaries. But the economy has its own laws. It is easy to demolish it and difficult to rebuild it. Wladyslaw Grabski's monetary reform and the further loans could not do the trick because the government has inherited an economy of irrational solutions as manifested by the criminal waste of all production factors such as manpower, energy, and materials, and by low motivation, high absenteeism, poor work morale, high costs, low competitiveness with foreign countries, and so on. The economy is the decisive front of the govenrment's work because experience shows that political crises generally begin with what one has on one's plate. Moreover, our people have become convinced in the past few years that the economy depends on politics.

Another area in which the government is eliminating martial law is efforts to have its powers recognized and the rather open way of running the country (the press conferences of the government spokesman are an interesting experiment under our conditions). Dozens of draft projects have been subjected to discussions -- from economic reform, the higher school reform, through draft changes in the wage system. As for powers [kompetencje], 350 members of the Central Committee, 6,000 people in the party apparatus, and 440 persons in the central administration have been replaced, which has been a very powerful blow to the old apparatus. However, The people who have been replaced have not been abandoned to their fates. Some of them have just been transferred from one job to another -- from a department to a commission, from a committee to the Radio Committee, from an editorial board to another editorial board, and so on. As for the really new people who have been "pushed up," there is no guarantee that they will be better than those they have replaced.

Another area in which the government is eliminating martial law in order to protect the country against another catastrophe is the most important one, even though it is very sensitive one and may easily collapse. This is the power apparatus' recognition that it is responsible enough to allow others -- those who recognize the PPR -- to have a say that is bigger than two sentences spoken in the Sejm. The power apparatus has recognized that not only the government and the party are responsible for Poland and that not only they are the sources of all wisdom and commonsense. The government has recognized that there are also wise individuals in the Polish Episcopate, and that is why it listens to their reservations with regard to the draft changes in codes and laws. Of course it is not only the Church that has wise people, but the Church is the only power outside the government that cannot be dissolved or suspended or subjected to the supervision of military commissars. The Church is the only organization in Poland that is not subjected to the leading role of the party, although it reckons with the party. The Church has displayed much moderation and has helped to guide the country through its worst situations. The government knows how to appreciate this, as if Jaruzelski was better at remembering Gomulka's words than Gomulka himself; namely, that "religion in Poland is untouchable".

The government and the Episcopate have achieved an equilibrium in which there is no place for others, unless they join the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.... It is a paradox that the government's activities to date have been beneficial for the Church, which is decisiviely against the system of which the government is a guardian. That is why people crowd the churches. It is in the church that many people who have the fatherland's affairs at heart see their hopes. It is the Church that has helped the lost, the turncoats, and the converts to find themselves again.

The government also has to reckon with the fact that it is being watched by the champions of a tougher mode of thinking. According to them, no equilibrium is important because everything would be fine and dandy if subversion would not interfere in our affairs. Forgetful of Gomulka's teaching that "no foreign agencies are capable of creating great social movements of great ideological and political impact," these people are not many, but they have support and are always ready to be used. They accept tough measures as a showdown with counterrevolution, but they think that these measures are too soft: The dissolution of Solidarity (but why were other trade unions dissolved?), internment (but why on such a small scale and for such a short time?), the liquidation of the horizontal structures (but why also of "true" Marxist-Leninist clubs?), the dismissals of some rectors and changes in the university law (but why of only some rectors?), militarization of important plants (but why there should be appeals to labor courts?), "no" to the church on Solidarity (but why that [papal] visit?), the closing down of the cases in Bydgoszcz, Lubin, and the Wujek coalmine (but why the investigations in the case of Przemyk?), the dissolution of the Union of Polish Writers (but why this three-act play with the writers?), the state of emergency written into the Constitution (but what do we need that enactment about peasants for?), and so on and so forth.

Wojciech Jaruzelski's government has subjected our people to an inevitable but painful treatment and now must prove that this was a worthwhile treatment and that sacrifices have not been in vain. Mindful of the experience of the previous governments, for whose errors the people and the state are now paying, this government will not cease to work for the goal awaited by the people, a goal whose outlines were agreed upon 3 years ago, in August 1980, when the nation was inspired with the hope for a better life in its own socialist country. It was the hope about which the general said that it has returned to the country. May the words spoken on 13 December 1981 to the effect that we cannot afford to have another repeat of our history not be forgotten.

IMPROVEMENTS VIEWED IN PARTY IDEOLOGICAL WORK

AU061438 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 28 Sep 83 p 10

[Article by Andrzej Gaszczolowski, secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Poznan: "To Demand More of Oneself"]

[Excerpts] Since the Ninth PZPR Congress, and especially since the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum, the theme of all party-political activities of voivodship party organizations has been ideological revival and the recovery of its powers to take the lead expressed in the new Leninist theory as spokesman and representative of the real interests of the workers class. This is being done to spite all the "defeatists" and in spite of the destruction of the opponent.

After years of indifference to ideological work and the treatment of ideological, political, and educational work as second-rate, our current attempts to imbue party affairs with ideological themes are increasingly successful. Thinking in terms of ideology distinguishes the activists in the primary party bodies.

One could say that after ridding oneself of demoralized people, as well as those who are alien and ideologically indifferent, the thesis is that the party, to paraphrase the words of Lenin, is strong in the consciousness of its members and in their ideological support. Ideological support has turned out to be the foundation for the party's strength and is more important than its size or large-scale character. In ideological and educational work the first requirement of party members and aktivs is ideological support. By restoring primary and basic ideological support, we are proving that this kind of support is genuine and credible only when it displays the following three fundamental elements: First, a basic knowledge and understanding of the party's ideology, its program, and policies; second, the party member's identification with party principles and resolutions, his readiness to disseminate them, and his courage to defend the party even when it is necessary to do so by opposing misleading views and opinions being circulated; and the third and final criterion of ideological support, an allegiance to its recognized and proclaimed truths backed up by personal example. This provides a positive reply to the question: Is there any permanent connection between acquired knowledge and our practical conduct, and does this Marxist knowledge pay off in the spheres of discipline, honesty, and social and professional work productivity?

Following the lifting of martial law we entered a new kind of development stage. Martial law brought us closer to normalization. However, we know that the counter-revolution is not giving in, especially its most fanatical and provocative groups, although it has been defeated. One could say that our current struggle with the opponent will mainly be over social consciousness.

Let us realize that we are under pressure from the opponent's propaganda and his ideological subversion. We are faced with the effects of the activities of our own home experts of demagogy and half-truths, effects which are hard to repair and which are caused by political fairytales about the Japan on the Vistula River [reference to Walesa's words], vindications of long compromised historical figures [Pilsudski], obsolete legends and traditions, propaganda capers, and to top it all, social utopias teamed with some anarchic and syndicalist nonsense about an independent republic.

The common feature of these myths and deceptions is the fact that no social, cultural, or moral progress will come of them, nor will they bring any prosperity, democracy, or freedom, rather, quite the contrary. However, they do offer a serious ideological challenge. The first condition to accept and win this challenge must not only be the intellectual and ideological state of fitness of the learned Marxists, writers, and propagandists, but the state of the ideological fitness of all the party members, activists, cells, and primary party organizations. Political knowledge and the ideological stamina of party members viewed as a the goal of our ideological work is the only effective way to implement our duty to protect and disseminate ideological and political interests.

In the Poznan Voivodship we are taking care to ensure that the initial progress we make does not cause stagnation or self-appeasement. We are trying to make our work style a continuous criticism of the experiences we have had. We must constantly eliminate the ineffective activities being carried out in many party cells. We are still struggling with old encrusted work methods and shortcomings in our work style, with the temptation to find an easy solution with the excesses of our technocracy, and with the idle comings and goings of our activists. These corruptions in the style of our activities, which still have not been totally overcome, are characterized in practice by a lack of personal and direct participation in ideological and educational work, and are replaced by training and the dissemination of propaganda material.

This consequently narrows down the range and the effectiveness of our activities and weakens our drive and initiative.

As evidenced by the complex controls that have been carried out in primary party organizations and cells, we are continuing to see manifestations of sham activities performed for the sake of appearances, as well as activities based on the principle of getting "more or less average" results, since even the statutory duty of comprehensive party training is treated very lightly and ideological meetings either fail to take palce, or are very formal and monotonous. It is no wonder that the ideological bond between party members is so eak in such organizations, that meetings are so poorly attended, and that party subscriptions are rarely paid.

During the new season of ideological and political activity we want to continue to improve, above all, the system of party education. Our most urgent efforts will be to give this education a truly comprehensive range which has efficiently organized tasks, an appropriate standard, and an appealing framework.

We want to expand the "demand more from yourself" slogan to include not only a demand for personal party integrity, but also to broaden it to express an active opposition to everything that is evil, to distortions, slackness, high handedness, and in a nutshell, to make people sensitive to evil and prompt them to fight against the evil within their reach. We want to arouse party members' creative dissatisfaction with what we do regarding propaganda work and how we do it. We must always look for answers to the questions -- are we sufficiently militant in our actions, do we tackle the problems facing our people in time, and do we do this efficiently, what hinders our activities, what can we change in them, what can we improve, what can we preserve, how is it best to benefit from our propaganda and perfect the forms and the strength of the arguments included in the pronouncements and speeches that are excellent examples of the ways in which our program and policies should be promoted.

If we succeed in instilling these standards in a wider group of party activists, this will be an indicator of the new quality and higher effectiveness of the party's ideological and educational work.

JABLONSKI ON PURPOSE OF, REACTION TO UN VISIT

AU061510 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Oct 83 pp 1, 7

[Text] State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski arrived at Warsaw Airport on 2 October following his trip to New York to participate in the 38th UN General Assembly session, and gave a statement to journalists. He said that it is still difficult to assess the 38th UN General Assembly session because it will continue until the end of December, and representatives from many states have still not spoken during the general debate.

The main reason for my trip was to take part in the meeting of heads of states and governments organized on the initiative of Indira Gandhi, India's premier. Representatives from 23 states, mainly developing ones, took part in the meeting, which lasted from 27 to 29 September. The chairman of the present UN General Assembly session, the UN secretary general, and an EEC representative also participated. The meeting was not aimed at reaching some sort of agreement and working out a document or communique. The aim was to exchange thoughts and views on the most important problems today and for everyone to present his ideas on how to solve the most difficult issues facing the world, with emphasis on the problems of the developing countries, for the entire conference had been convened mainly with this aim in mind.

The discussion enabled everyone to present and clarify his stance; it was a free exchange of opinions on the way we think we should emerge from our current difficulties and on what foundations the future of nations may be built. Of course, there is no universal prescription right now which everyone could accept. The stances have been varied.

As far as our stance is concerned, we believe above all that the solving of tense economic problems goes hand in hand with the issues of disarmament, detente, halting the political conflicts in the world, and rebuilding international trust. The view was expressed during the conference that not even the visible improvement of the situation inside some capitalist countries will solve anything, since this improvement only widens the gap between rich and poor.

The second reason behind my trip was to represent our view on the difficult problems of the world today at the UN General Assembly session and to present our situation there. This seems very important to me since our affairs have been falsely presented to a large degree, as has the situation in Poland.

Reactions to my speech have varied, but the view was prevalent that we spoke honestly and presented our situation fairly. This is one way to regain our credibility in the international forum.

The third reason I attended to hold a series of meetings which had been planned earlier. This was a chance to meet and talk with representatives of many countries. The press has reported this. In addition, there were many informal and unofficial meetings. They enabled me to become acquainted with attitudes toward our problems.

I must say that the number of countries is increasing who to understand us, and are aware of the fact that normalization is progressing in Poland, that Poland should regain its international confidence, and should play its rightful role in world politics, H. Jablonski said.

When asked about the chances for detente in the face of the Washington administration's decidely militaristic course, H. Jablonski said that these issues are not being dealt with on the UN forum. Detente can only occur when all the disarmament or strategic arms reduction talks in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm are successful.

However, there are matters which permit a little optimism. We noticed during talks, especially during unofficial ones, that more and more politicians are convinced that some sort of turnabout must be made and that accord must be reached. This creates pressure on the imperialist circles. An example of the trends in these circles is that not many countries touched on the problem of Poland.

Loud words are beginning to be said about the need to speed up the disarmament talks and about detente. The activity of many countries in this sphere can be clearly seen. I believe this is an optimistic sign.

CEAUSESCU OFFICIAL VISIT TO EGYPT END OCT

AU111132 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] At the invitation of Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and of Mme Suzanne Mubarak, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu will pay an official friendship visit to Egypt in the second half of October.

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT MALTA SECOND HALF OCTOBER

AU101630 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu will pay an official friendship visit to the Republic of Malta in the second half of October, at the invitation of Maltese President Agatha Barabara and Prime Minister Dom Mintoff.

U.S.-ROMANIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

AU071940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/10/1983 -- The ninth session of the Joint Romanian-American Economic Commission concluded in Bucharest on October 7.

The Romanian delegation was led by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the American delegation by Malcolm Baldridge, U.S. secretary of commerce.

The session was attended by the members of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council and by representatives of major American companies.

In the spirit of the understandings reached during the Romanian-American summit dialogue and of the provisions of the long-term agreement on economic, industrial and technological cooperation, the two delegations analyzed the current stage and prospects of the economic relations between the two countries the way in which action was taken for the carrying through of the decisions made at the previous session in view of developing the collaboration in various sectors of mutual interest.

Both parties expressed the wish to amplify the relations between them upon mutually advantageous bases. To that end, new actions and forms were analyzed meant to lead to expanding and diversifying the cooperation on multiple planes, to the efficient capitalization of the possibilities offered by the two countries' national economies in the interests of the two peoples and of their progress.

The means agreed upon were recorded in the session's protocol signed by the chairmen for the two countries of the commission. The document stipulates concrete solutions for increasing the bilateral goods exchanges, for developing the economic, industrial and technological cooperation in power engineering, electronics, machine building, chemistry, agriculture and other sectors. Emphasis is placed on the role of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council and on the importance of the most-favoured nation clause in deepening the economic relations between the two countries in various spheres of activity of mutual interest.

Export contracts were signed the same day between Romanian foreign trade companies and their U.S. partners in machine building, chemical industry and other sectors, as well as cooperation agreements in industry.

ANGOLAN MPLA CHAIRMAN'S ENVOY ARRIVES

AU101800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/10/1983 -- Pascaul Luvualu, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] -- party of Labor of Angola, personal envoy of Chairman Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, arrived in Bucharest, on October 10. Upon arrival, the guest was greeted by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Ceausescu Receives Angolan Envoy

AU111321 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1232 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/10/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received Pascaul Luvualu, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the MPLA-Party of Labour of Angola, personal envoy of president Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The interview was attended by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The guest thanked warmly for having been received and conveyed a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the president of the People's Republic of Angola, together with best wishes of good health and success in his activity at the head of the Romanian party and state.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and for the feelings expressed and addressed, in his turn, best wishes of good health and personal happiness to the Angolan head of state, just as wishes of success in the activity of the MPLA-Party of Labour of Angola.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the development of the Romanian-Angolan relations, the good collaboration between the two countries, based on the important agreements covenanted during the summit dialogue. The conviction was expressed that further possibilities still existed to deepen the collaboration between Romania and Angola on the political, economic, technical and scientific, cultural plane, as well as in the international life, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

In connection with the problems in southern Africa, the solidarity was highlighted of the two parties and countries with the Namibian people's struggle for independence, Romania and Angola's determination being expressed to make their contribution to the political settlement of that country's problems, to fight against imperialism and colonialism, for all people's right to independence and free development.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING, ARRIVING ENVOYS

Omani Envoy Presents Credentials

AU081750 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1633 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/10/1983 -- On Saturday, October 8, Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu received Sali Isma'il Suwayd who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman in Romania.

In his address, the Romanian head of state said that Romania was deeply interested in the promotion of a policy of peace and collaboration, grounded on the principles of full equality, independence, mutual esteem and respect.

Noting with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries were grounded on the same principles, which provides most adequate prerequisites for the continuous expansion and deepening of those relations, for the intensification of mutually advantageous economic cooperaton, the Romanian president said: "We consider that the major problem facing the whole world at present is that of achieving disarmament, of halting the course towards confrontation and war, of ensuring the peoples' right to peace, to free and independent existence. In this spirit, we firmly declare for the peaceful settlement of the Middle East issues, for the achievement of global, just and lasting peace in the area".

In conclusion, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his satisfaction at the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Oman, as well as his conviction that the ambassador's activity would serve the cause of the development of those relations.

Guyanan Envoy Presents Credentials

AU081740 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1645 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/10/1983 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on October 8 Philip Nathaniel Chan who presented his letters of credence as ambassador of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to Romania.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed in his speech on the occasion his satisfaction at the fact that the relations between Romania and Guyana had continually expanded in the interests of both countries and peoples. On the basis of the understandings reached at top level -- the speech shows -- important agreements were concluded between our countries which provided a favourable political and institutional framework for the broad development of the Romanian-Guyana relations of cooperation. We consider that at present we should intensify our efforts towards translating into fact the agreements concluded, intensifying commercial exchanges and economic cooperation, to the advantage of both countries. I also mention with satisfaction the links of collaboration established between the Romanian Communist Party and the People's National Congress of Guyana, between political and public organizations in Romania and Guyana.

Emphasizing that the current international circumstances are particularly complex, the speech points to the necessity that all states and peoples should intensify their efforts for safeguarding peace -- the fundamental question of our days, for a political, negotiated settlement of interstate problems, the achievement of general disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order. It is also assessed that to promote these objectives an important role should be played by the small and medium-sized countries, by the developing and non-aligned countries which, if acting united, can induce a positive course in the international life and ensure peace in the world.

Departing U.K. Envoy Received

AU101629 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Paul Cecil Holmer, Great Britain's ambassador to Bucharest, on a farewell call at the end of his mission to our country. A cordial talk ensued on the occasion.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SHULTZ 8 OCT

AU081734 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1722 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 8/10/1983 -- Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, head of the Romanian delegation to the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, had working interviews with the foreign ministers of Algeria, Angola, Yugoslavia and Mauritania. During the talks conducted on the occasion, aspects were approached of the further manysided development of Romania's relations with the respective countries. At the same time, opinions were exchanged on the international questions included in the agenda of the current session of the general assembly. The Romanian foreign minister met in New York with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. On the occasion aspects of the development of the Romanian-U.S. relations, as well as questions of the current international life were discussed.

POPESCU MEETS PCE LEADER IN MADRID

AU081630 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1615 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Madrid AGERPRES 8/10/1983 -- During his visit to Spain at the invitation of the foundation for Marxist Research, Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, rector of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, had an interview with Gerardo Iglesias, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain (CPS) at the headquarters of the CC of the CPS.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the good relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and the CPS, based upon the firm observance of the principles of equality, of each party's right to work out its own policy in full autonomy, without any outside interference, to establish the strategy of revolutionary struggle by itself. The two parties' determination was expressed to further work for the enthronement of these principles in the international communist and working-class movement, for the strengthening, on this basis, of unity and solidarity among communist parties.

During the interview, the necessity was highlighted to intensify the joint actions of the communist parties, of the progressive anti-imperialist forces everywhere, of all the peoples for the halting of the nefarious course of tension on the continent and in the world, for preventing the emplacement of new nuclear missiles and scrapping the ones in place, for solving the complex problems confronting mankind in keeping with the interests of all nations, with the peoples' fundamental rights to life, peace, independince and progress. During the interview, greetings were exchanged between the general secretary of the RCP, Nicolae Ceausescu, the Gerardo Iglesias, secretary-general of the CPS.

TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 7 OCT

AU072038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/10/1983 -- A delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (Chama Cha Mapinduzi -- CCM), led by Seif Sharif Hamad [spelling as received], member of the National Executive Committee, secretary of the CCM, arrived in Bucharest on October 7 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. At the Otopeni Airport, the delegation was welcomed by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by RCP activists.

BELGRADE VIEWS COMING GROMYKO-GENSCHER MEETING

AU111700 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Following the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states, which will be held in Sofia on 13-14 October, Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, will go to Vienna where on 15-16 October he will have talks with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs. Here is a report by our permanent Moscow correspondent Branko Rabrenovic:

The new, or more correctly, third meeting this year of the Soviet and the FRG foreign ministers, Gromyko and Genscher, this time on the neutral soil of Vienna, is most likely one of the last attempts to halt a new round of the arms race. Moscow today describes the atmosphere for this meeting as being sharp and admonitory. Moscow attributes to the FRG the decision to accept American missiles, and believes that the Bonn leaders consider the Geneva talks dead. The West German supporters of increased nuclear armament, today's PRAVDA says, think and believe that they will live more peacefully if they were fenced off from the East by a fleet of Pershing and cruise missiles. This is followed by the warning that thus, in fact, the military danger for the FRG will be extraordinarily increased because allegedly the danger for the countries of the socialist community will again come from the German soil.

Bonn is then frankly told that thus it will violate the Moscow agreement signed in 1970 with the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. It is not a mere chance that these three countries of the Eastern community are mentioned. As early as July, Andropov told Kohl that in case of American missiles being deployed on FRG soil, the East and West Germans would look at each other through a thick fence of nuclear missiles. It is necessary to be understood on the Rheine, Moscow further warns, that with such a policy Bonn cannot consolidate its place in the system of political coordinates between the East and the West and that the very act of deploying American missiles will cast a dangerous shadow on relations between the two German states.

Erich Honecker also informed the FRG chancellor by letter about this and also said that the Warsaw Pact states will also take appropriate measures. This means that soon after the American missiles arrive in Europe, Soviet missiles could also arrive in the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. For this reason, Gromyko and Genscher will once again discuss this in Vienna. However, at this moment it is difficult to say whether they will succeed in changing the course of events.

FEC DISCUSSES 1984 ECONOMIC POLICY

LD062243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- According to a statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, today's session of the Federal Executive Council (presided over by Milka Planinc) examined the draft of the resolution on the socioeconomic development policy for 1984 prepared by the Federal Institute for Social Planning. The Council established the draft of this document with the accompanying documentation as the basis for discussion in the delegate assemblies of the republics and provinces, in the SFRY Assembly, and by the broad public.

The first part of the draft resolution establishes the basic directions for realizing the first stages of the long-term program of economic stabilization. In keeping with the decisions of the long-term program, significant changes in the development policy, the way of conducting economic policy, and the adaption of the economic system to the demands of stabilization are envisaged.

By the end of this year several decisions will be adopted which will create conditions for the selective revival of production, growth in exports and productive employment, and the gradual reduction of inflation. These changes will be continued in 1984 and in the subsequent 2 years.

The second part establishes the tasks, activities, and measures of the economic policy for 1984. As the most important tasks of the policy of economic stabilization for the coming year the following are identified: the revival and restructuring of production and the rise in the quality of economic activity; the maximal increase of exports, particularly to the convertible currency area; and the preservation of the foreign exchange liquidity of the country. In addition, the policy of harmonizing consumption with the real possibilities of the economy will be continued and measures will be taken to strengthen the material bases of associated labor, to stabilize relations in the area of markets and prices, to slow down the drop in the living standard, to alleviate social problems, to create conditions for productive employment, above all of young people and educated cadres, and so on.

It is envisaged that in the coming year the social product will be increased by at least 2 percent, industrial production by about 3 percent, agricultural production by 2 percent, exports by about 17 percent, and by about 20 percent to the convertible currency area, while growth in imports will be somewhat slower. The rate of employment will increase by about 2.5 percent, and labor productivity in industry by 1 percent, while investment in fixed assets will be realistically lower, although it is envisaged that next year some investments will begin to grow on a selective basis. Funds for general social and joint needs will increase somewhat more slowly than the nominal growth of the social product. The draft resolution assumes that personal incomes in production should increase in keeping with the results of labor, while in other activities the growth will be slower than the growth of personal incomes in production.

By taking measures to strengthen the material position of the economy and rid the economy of a part of its material commitments for general social and joint needs, by measures of a credit-monetary policy, a policy of a realistic rate of exchange for the dinar, and so on, conditions will be created for stimulating the increase of production, above all of industrial production intended for export, agricultural production, the development of transportation, tourism, small-scale manufacturing firms, and housing construction. This will also stimulate an increase in coal production, particularly for the needs of the electricity-generating industry, while the share of energy imports in overall consumption will be reduced. Conditions will also be created for an increase in the role of the scientific-technological progress of quality of economic activity.

Priority in the supply of oil derivatives will be given to the petrochemical industry, agriculture, tourism, international transportation, and to the producers of commodities intended for export. It is envisaged that all consumers of oil derivatives with the exception of production for export and for technological needs will reduce consumption of these fuels by at least 5 percent in the coming year in comparison with 1983. Crude oil-fuelled thermoelectric power stations will only be used when the needs of the electricity-generating industry cannot be satisfied from other sources. The draft resolution obliges all crude oil and fuel oil consumers (except for technological requirements) to adopt their program for the transition to coal and natural gas consumption in the first half of next year. The measures of the economic policy will encourage the greater involvement of citizens' resources for the development of small-scale manufacturing capacities, and the development and expansion of cooperation and other forms of business cooperation with organizations of associated labor. Large organizations will be encouraged to open small plants for the production of parts and commodities which are at present obtained by importation, and to carry out services.

In the area of housing, activity will be directed toward the revival of housing construction, and the application of the policy of economic rents for apartments of various categories will be continued as will the system of rent benefits for certain social categories of apartment tenants. The allocation for housing construction from net income will be reduced, while individual participation by the tenant in the social sector will be introduced to stimulate dinar and foreign currency savings for the construction of apartments. Furthermore, tenants will be able to purchase apartments in social ownership under the conditions prevailing on the market for apartments.

The economic policy for the coming year is also directed toward creating employment for 340,000 new workers. Legal prerequisites will be guaranteed so that where the need exists and where there are possibilities for increasing production, employment will be increased by introducing shift work and better utilizing capacities. The policy of limiting overtime and additional work will continue and it will be made impossible for pensione and those who have realized the conditions for their right to an old-age pension to work.

In the area of economic relations with other countries, measures of an active foreign exchange policy will influence the improvement of conditions for our country's offensive participation on the international market and the realization of a surplus in trade with the convertible currency area. The importation of equipment beyond an established limit will be made impossible in the coming year.

In the area of prices policy, conditions will be created for firm control of inflation and the removal of the most pronounced disturbances in price relations. In the commodity and services sectors, where a satisfactory degree of balance between supply and demand exists or where it is necessary to effect a change in the structure of consumption, prices will be formulated according to market conditions. This relates in particular to luxury consumer goods, durables, and quality goods. Measures of direct price control will be applied selectively where it is established that other measures cannot effectively achieve the necessary effect on prices.

Through changes in the taxation system the burden of economic stabilization will be more equally distributed and a progressive system of taxation will more successfully take in incomes which are not the result of labor. A differential taxation policy will distinguish between the level of taxation of products which are essential for the living standard of citizens and luxury products.

In the area of tourism, it is envisaged among other things that 1 percent of the registered foreign currency earnings from tourism be allocated for the promotion of our tourist potential.

The Council also adopted the draft programme of measures and activities for implementing the resolution which envisages that the greater part of these measures anticipated in the stabilization program and in the draft resolution will be presented to the SFRY Assembly.

In addition to the draft resolution other accompanying documents will be presented to the SFRY Assembly in the next few days: the draft decision on joint foreign exchange policy with foreign exchange and balance of payments estimates, the draft decision on the aims and tasks of the joint credit-monetary policy, the draft energy balance of the country, the budget of the Federation for the coming year, and other documents. By presenting all these documents for public debate, the demands of associated labor that the conditions of economic activity in the coming year be established as far as possible are being met.

SLOVENE LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONTINUES WORK

LD090139 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Ljubljana -- "If our party activity is focused on the crisis of ideological unity, then we must overcome this problem very energetically and quickly; this is a matter for the people, the members of this party to which we belong and to which we tie our fate, belief, and expectations." This was emphasized by Janez Vipotnik, president of the republican SUBNOR [War Veterans' Federation], in the discussion which continued today at the eight session of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia, which yesterday began consideration of the role of the League of Communists in the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

Janez Vipotnik recalled the recent discussion at the session of the Presidium of the SUBNOR of Yugoslavia, in which it was emphasized that past experience has shown that all the main political and ideological problems on the road of development since the liberation have always emerged from within the League of Communists and among the communists. "The crisis of ideological unity of the LC that we have noted must concern each communist, from rank-and-file to leaders. It is therefore necessary to deal with it immediately, especially as we no longer have Comrades Tito and Kardelj in our midst, who helped to solve problems in the party and outside effectively and thoroughly with their prestige, great knowledge, and valuable experience."

Janez Vipotnik proposed that the Veterans' Federation start solving the crisis at the top. He proposed that our party leadership should first meet with the presidents of the national and provincial parties for a week or 10 days if necessary, and establish united and firm views on all matters causing crisis in the party. "In this connection, if necessary, a selection should be made mutually and then, when ideological unity is achieved at the top, this unity should be transmitted to the national and provincial central committees as well as all basic LCY organizations. Those who disagree should leave our ranks. It is better not to boast that we have so many members of the LCY. It would be more significant for the LCY and society as a whole to look up to true communists who reflect thse values in every aspect of their work and behavior, above all in their beneficial influence on their environment, even if there were far fewer of them than we now have in our ranks."

Janez Vipotnik urged that an ideologically united LC should mobilize all communists in the offensive for the implementation of economic stabilization and the solution of other tasks which will strengthen and continue our self-managing socialist road to progress.

Martin Mlinar pointed out the problem of responsibility of the delegate assemblies which adopted the long-term program of economic stabilization. According to him, the delegates wonder how to carry out this responsibility since under present practice more and more important decisions are adopted by emergency procedure. This especially applies to the decisions adopted by the SFRY Assembly and by the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. "This practice prevents the establishment of links between the delegate assemblies and associated labor -- that is, its base. This will have to be resolutely opposed by the communists who have the most responsible delegate positions in the Assembly, because otherwise the delegates will not be able to accept their responsibility for the implementation of the program of economic stabilization," Mlinar said.

Franc Setinc, president of the republican conference of the SAWP, spoke about the place of the SAWP in our daily life and emphasized that the alternatives it offers are not in the form of political parties or the struggle for power, but in freely expressed, various, self-managing interests, along with their democratic association and links.

Speaking about the flood of criticism in public information media which often sows pessimism and causes anxiety, timidity, and a feeling of helplessness, Franc Setinc said that there was really too much of this, but that he thought that the reasons could also be seen in some very pessimistic statements by competent people in the organs of the Federation and other places. "Sensationalism, whether it concerns unitarianism or nationalism, or whether it is repeated in the words of a journalist or a public worker, is unethical and irresponsible because its aim is not the truth but manipulation. In this sense, we must immediately make all holders of public functions and, of course, journalists feel more responsible," Franc Setinc said.

"The social security of every worker must be ensured by the work he does and the way this work is evaluated," Joze Smole, president of the City Committee of the LC of Ljubljana, said. He also pointed out certain negative phenomena in the matter of responsibility. According to him, it is tendentious to say that the comrades who are the creators and administrators of the program of economic stabilization are the main culprits of the economic crisis in which we find ouselves. "It is the communists' duty to oppose resolutely those who say that everything in the past was wrong. However, the demand is justified that a clearer answer be given to the question of how it was possible to become so indebted and why the LC membership and all our public were not alerted to this on time several years ago, or informed of all our debts," Smole said.

The plenum continued its work this afternoon.

The value of the long-term program of economic stabilization lies in the fact that it is based on the basic tendencies and interests of our working people, of every self-managing organization and community of all the republics and provinces and of Yugoslavia as a whole. This was stressed by Sergej Kraigher in the continuation of the debate at the Slovene LC Central Committee session.

We have adopted the long-term program of economic stabilization in our forums, said Kraigher, adding that now, when this is being passed from the forums to the grassroots we are encountering all kinds of problems and dilemmas, unclear points, and confusion, as well as ideological opposition according to which this system is still seen as unreal and even impossible. Sergej Kraigher emphasized that all the processes arising from the program of economic stabilization could be sped up by acquainting all subjective factors with the stands contained in the program. He agreed with the conclusion of the debate so far that some of our top people, not just the working people and communists in the LC basic organizations, are not familiar with the document.

Zvone Dragan warned that the greatest differences in the interpretation of the program now lie in the area of the system and policy of prices, the foreign currency system and economic relations with other countries, and in the problem of internal debts and the taxation system. Zvone Dragan then spoke, as many other Central Committee members had earlier, on the subject of responsiblity. He agreed with those who believed that the thesis that we are all responsible is untenable. He posed the question of how far back in time we should go to determine responsiblity. The point is that for the first time we are heightening responsiblity to the maximum degree for present and future behavior so as not to repeat old mistakes and to conduct a more socially progressive cadre policy at all levels and guarantee the appropriate subjective conditions at the start of the hard struggle for the realization of the long-term program of stabilization, out of which, strictly speaking, no one should emerge unscathed, said Zvone Dragan.

After extensive discussion in which the Central Committee members emphasized the need for the consistent realization of the agreed and adopted long-term program of economic stabilization, and took a critical look at the work of the Central Committee and the activity of communists, the conclusions of this important session were adopted.

According to the concluding speech of Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee, the eighth session of the Central Committee, the highest party forum in the republic, has been significant because it clearly shows that we are increasingly waging genuine small struggle for short- and long-term ends, and if we succeed in this, then we will also achieve the leading role of the LC in our system and society.

Discusses Economy

LD072114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- The eighth session of the Slovenia LC Central Committee, which began in Ljubljana this afternoon, is devoted to the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization and tasks of the League of Communists in this connection. The session, which continues tomorrow, is expected to adopt clear political decisions on the burning questions facing our society.

The introductory report at today's session was delivered by Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovenia LC Central Committee. This report was followed by a discussion.

Janez Zemljaric, president of the Slovene Executive Council, emphasized that the long-term program of economic stabilization gives a clear answer as to the reasons, essence, and real nature of our present difficulties. "It calls for concern on our part that we are running late, that many social subjects are not engaged in this, and that our scientific, research, educational, and other organizations have paid little attention to it. This insufficient ideological and often incomprehensibly belated social and political action is exploited with pleasure and hostility by many, who present everything in black colors."

Janez Zemljaric also referred to the most important strategic and development directions to be especially advocated in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. They are: successful participation in international trade and increased inflow of convertible foreign currencies; more rational management of social property and of earned income and natural wealth; restructuring and technological modernization of economy; faster and more comprehensive self-managing, production, business, and income-linking of associated labor throughout Yugoslavia; restructuring of social activities and activities financed from so-called joint and general expenditure; and so forth.

Within this framework we must uncompromisingly tackle questions connected with low efficiency of work, as well as with small business operations, unexploited possiblities, and so forth. Otherwise, it is not possible to accept the demands of those who, contrary to the commitments in the long-term program of stabilization, see a way out for the economic policy in 1984 in a radical change of the foreign exchange system and in the concentration and distribution of foreign currency in one center in the state. Such a view essentially weakens the strength of the present efforts to make possible exports to countries with convertible foreign currency.

Zemljaric also spoke of cases of rather slow linking within associated labor, and of the harmful consequences arising from the direction of activity and signing of self-management agreements on the basis of the law on foreign exchange operations. "Despite rather great objective difficulties, the communists in associated labor must continue insisting on a foreign exchange system based on mutual reproduction linking.

This would considerably reduce the possibilities for the present widespread blackmail and various pressures, and there would be less need for individual organizations of associated labor to maintain production for the domestic market for dinars related to foreign currency."

"The way out of the difficulties lies in an economic policy for next year that will be stimulating and will make possible an increase in production (industrial by 3.5 percent) and the use of all reserves," Janez Zemljaric said.

The Slovenia LC Central Committee continues its session tomorrow.

SLOVENE LC REPORT ON PRESSING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD072002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Ljubljana, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- "We are not sufficiently aware that reliance on our own efforts represents the only way out if we wish to remain an autonomous, independent, and socialist self-managing community open to the world. Our position is difficult and, qualitatively speaking, the difficulties are essentially different from the ones we had in the past." This was emphasized by President Andrej Marinc in his introductory report to the Eighth Session of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia which considered the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the tasks of the League of Communists in this connection.

"It is necessary that all workers and working people in every cell of our society face the cruel truth that for several years still we will have to pay off foreign debts comprising just over 11 percent of Yugoslavia's annual social production. The only solution to this problem is the adoption of realistic goals and concrete operation tasks," the president of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia emphasized.

Speaking about the activation of the potential of our society, Andrej Marinc stressed that self-management is the lever for helping the workers, experts, and management organs to ensure the level of production and increase that level as well despite all the difficulties.

"Many collectives work on Saturdays, Sundays, and at night, and are reducing their annual leave to fulfill export obligations and ensure reproduction materials or products for domestic market. The real personal incomes this year, however, fell by almost 10 percent. After many years of efforts, Slovenia exports almost a quarter of all Yugoslav exports to countries with convertible foreign currencies, although it is true to say that the price for this is very high. We are keeping the joint and general expenditure within the planned limits. At the same time, we have reached a critical limit in investments, despite the improvement of quality and structure," Andrej Maric said.

According to the president of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia, the workers in the organizations of associated labor operated this year in a more economical manner, generating a higher net income. The accumulation, meanwhile, is increasing faster than the expenditure. Although this is at the expense of personal incomes, it is good because it has led to taking a sober view. However, this must by no means be a reason for complacency. Our first common aim must be to check any further fall in real personal incomes, Andrej Marinc said.

Speaking about the qualitative processes in economic and social fields, which have been initiated in accordance with the program for economic stabilization, Andrej Marinc pointed out that our development contains contradictions. "Bureaucratism, technocratism, centralism, hegemonism, and nationalism are spreading.

I think we are insufficiently aware that the present economic and political intensification of the situation is the result particularly of the following: We and the working class and people have been unable to win the battle for ameliorating the constitutional position of the working class and people. Old relations and attained positions are offering tough resistance to the new self-managing relations. We have, therefore, the opportunity to use the present material difficulties primarily for the transition of our society from an extensive to an intensive development, from a low to a high level of development."

In his introductory report, Andrej Marinc also referred to several burning questions in our society. Speaking about responsibility, he emphasized that the first condition for self-managing and delegate decisionmaking people is that they must be professionally competent in a well-defined area. "In order to admit responsibility, it is highly important that we put an end to various forms of socialization of losses that have resulted from bad business operations. We must be willing to admit responsibility and not resort to empty words of shifting responsibility to this or that one, usually to persons outside the factory, local, municipal, and republican fences."

The president of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia firmly rejected the view that nothing is done in Slovenia as regards responsibility and cadre changes. He said that in 1982 alone, about 28 percent of managerial workers, 80 percent of presidents of the municpal assemblies, 90 percent of presidents of the executive councils, 62 percent of members of the republican Executive Council, and 72 percent of the members of Slovenia's LC Central Committee were changed. "Of course, we did this without reference to any particular issues, which surely is the only proper way to act."

Andrej Marinc also spoke about relations among the republics and autonomous provinces and the role of the federation. "What is valid for the relations in the organizations of associated labor, self-managing, and socio-political communities, is also valid for the federation -- that is, the latter must affirm the principle of planning, expenditure, and development within the framework of actually earned income, taking into consideration the jointly agreed obligations. It is no longer possible to make others pay for unorganized development and erroneous decisions. This applies equally to collectives and municipalities as well as to the republics and autonomous provinces. We must proceed from the constitutional fact that we transferred to the federation only a part of the sovereign rights of the republics and autonomous provinces which concern the national defense, foreign policy, and the caring for the development of the bases of the socialist self-managing political system. Anything else we have to discuss and agree upon. The principle of solidarity in Yugoslavia must remain, but we shall implement it in keeping with the constitution, which above all means through they system of assistance to the less developed. We must emphasize this so that there will be no disagreement. It is clear, however, that we must cut the size of aid and limit it to those who really lack the material possibility to ensure an equal position in the Yugoslav community of nations by their own work.

The system of assistance must be coordinated with the existing principles and relations in the field of expanded reproduction, that is, on the basis of associating work and resources and on the basis of income relations with joint responsibility as regards the risk and success of investments, and in the interest of the collectives which invest. Additional budgetary resources will still be necessary but they will have to be limited according their size and purpose."

Andrej Marinc further stressed that the League of Communists and organized subjective forces must link the efforts to implement the long-term program of economic stabilization with the efforts to develop greater efficacy of the political system of socialist self-management.

It must be understood that the basic function of the political system is to encourage, develop, and preserve socialist self-managing production relations, which means that the system must be closely linked with the processes in the social relations and social practice and that it must demand constant improvement.

"We must resolutely reject the phenomena and tendencies registered in some public statements and the information media, which openly demand that the bases and the constitutional platform of the political system be changed. We must reject any initiative that questions the basic commitments adopted by the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia as regards the union of nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia into a federal community of Yugoslav peoples on an equal basis.

We are against deformations, isolation, autarchy, and similar phenomena in all the republics and autonomous provinces and we maintain that the sovereign rights and responsibilities of the nations and nationalities united in their republics and provinces cannot be changed. This commitment demands a faster process for destatization of the republican and federal state, or rather, the process for making the republics self-managing communities, linking the organizations of associated labor according to income and other bases on the entire Yugoslav territory, in order to bring about joint programming and planning of development, using capacities in an optimal manner, ensuring supplies, and affirming the division of labor, and achieving the kind of linkage that serves the interest of the workers in the basic and other organizations of associated labor and communities. The implementation of such commitment makes possible successful agreement-making in the federation, especially in the Assembly, and helps ensure the responsibility of the republics and autonomous provinces for their own as well as common development of Yugoslavia," Andrej Marinc said.

Speaking about the role and activity of the League of Communist as regards of affirmation of the political system and program of stabilization, the president of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia emphasized that the League of Communists is above all responsible for the further revolutionary transformation of society. "The League of Communists must work in concrete conditions, in concrete relation to the social forces, in the given material basis of work and life, according to available knowledge, in the prevailing consciousness of the workers and working people and their ability to understand the phenomena and processes and long-term revolutionary aims, and, particularly in the working people's and workers' readiness to strengthen the foundations of our comprehensive development through daily work and creativeness."

"The unity of the League of Communists on revolutionary class bases can be strengthened only if it is linked with progressive part of the working class and its experience, and includes the working class and all the people in our society who earn their living through work. This unity, therefore, can only grow from the struggle for democratic affirmation of the revolutionary strategy -- a struggle that will lead us out of the present economic crisis," Andrej Marinc, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia, said among other things.

KRAIGHER ADDRESSES SLOVENE LC CC SESSION

LD111655 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Ljubljana, 11 Oct (TANJUG) -- The value of the long-term economic stabilization program lies in the fact that it expresses the basic tendencies and interests emerging in the analysis of the contradictions of our social development. In addition, it proposes the method of their solution which is the basic interest of our working people in every self-management organization and community, in all the republics and provinces, and in Yugoslavia as a whole.

Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, stated this in the discussion at the eighth session of the LC of Slovenia Central Committee when he spoke of the long-term stabilization program as a joint platform which for all subjects of our self-management society should represent a basis for their further orientation for the area of work for which they alone, or in conjunction with other factors, are responsible and whose interests they must take into account in the solution of their own problems. Because of the importance of the stands inscribed in the program, Kraigher said, it is essential that all subjective factors become genuinely acquainted with them. Unfortunately, practice shows that many leaders do not know that document -- not only its concluding part, but all other accompanying documents such as the adaptation of the system to the demands of stabilization, strategy, and the basic policy of development, the anti-inflation program, employment, and so forth. The long-term program, especially its concluding part, encompasses all of this and must serve as a basis for each work environment in accordance with its specific conditions.

The long-term stabilization program, Kraigher went on to say, was preceded by discussions on all the fundamental aspects of our self-management socioeconomic relations -- on the role of basic organizations, of basic organizations of associated labor, the role of the workers in them, and all the rest, very clearly outlined in the law on associated labor. The problems and the basic directions of their solution have been spelled out and have been accepted in all forums. However, now that the decisions are being transferred from the forums down to the grassroots, problems, lack of clarity, and confusion are reemerging, as are ideological opponents who still consider this system to be unrealistic and unfeasible. However, Kraigher stressed, the fact that these problems in our self-management system are observed confirms that the system is justified, while the solution of the problems leads to the restructuring of our economy, implementation of exports, inclusion in the international division of labor, and so on. Action must proceed separately in every environment and must be based on specific problems and on the search for the best solution to these problems. Whether or not correct solutions will be found will be shown by experience, but it must be the kind of experience that will allow adjustments, additions, and further actions to be made, Sergej Kraigher said.

DATA ON COMPOSITION OF LCY MEMBERSHIP ANALYZED

LD111527 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct (TANJUG) -- Frequent and sometimes very harsh criticism at the expense of "excessive" acceptance of new members into the League of Communists has borne fruit. Last year the number of League of Communists members increased by 1.8 percent, which is the smallest increase in the past 10 years. In previous years this increase amounted to as much as 12 percent. Analysts claim that the more modest "influx" of new members is a result of more consistent application of criteria, but also of the greater number of members leaving the party. At the end of last year (more up to date information is not available) the LCY had 2,154,627 members. The League of Communists of Macedonia had the biggest increase (5.1 percent), and the League of Communists of Slovenia the smallest -- a mere 1 percent.

Even after this "final account" the League of Communists remains one of the youngest communist parties. Among newly admitted members as much as 73.4 percent are under 27 years of age. This information speaks adequately about the trust young people have in the LCY program and policy. However, if this fact provides some (?of optimism), the admission of workers into the League of Communists last year -- as indeed in previous years -- is still inadequate. Although a workers' majority is a constant orientation of the League of Communists and all its documents and resolutions, their share of League of Communist membership at the end of last year was only 30.6 percent.

At the same time those employed in direct production leave party ranks much more frequently than members in other categories. These data draw the conclusion that conditions have not yet been achieved in which the working class will dominate the formation and implementation of LCY policy; one can even speak of a measure of separation of the League of Communists from its socio-class basis. The statements that this situation can and must be overcome by resolutely changing the work of League of Communists organs, and by turning to the membership and League of Communists organizations, are not new, but it is evident that it will not be possible to cling to them for long.

The constant and increasingly large influx of nonproductive categories into the League of Communists cannot be denounced of itself, but can be interpreted as a symptom that the League of Communists membership is a good opportunity to make a career with both personal prestige and prosperity. Many examples show that the statute stipulating that "League of Communists membership does not entail any privilege or special social status" has not yet become a rule of conduct.

This is also shown by the information about expulsions from the League of Communists and about those who left party ranks of their own accord. Last year 25,623 members left the LCY under all the three headings (expulsion, exclusion from membership records, and leaving the League of Communists of one's own accord) which is an increase of 21 percent from the previous year. Most of them (11,188) were workers and agricultural producers, (1,375) of whom, in any case, there are not enough of in the League of Communists. Among those who were expelled, workers were again in the majority -- as many as 51.6 percent. The most frequent reasons for expulsion are political irresponsibility and passivity, infringment of laws, and crime, followed by nonadherence to the LCY program and policy, national intolerance and group and faction (?activity).

Constant and appropriate attention is being paid to the nationality composition of the LCY membership, and yet some nationalities are inadequately represented in the League of Communists membership in relation to their share of the population. Croats, Albanians, Slovenes, and Hungarians are lagging behind. Serbs and Montenegrins are tending to have an equal ratio between their League of Communists and nationality membership. In recent years, the percentage of Macedonians in the LCY has been greater than their share of our population as a whole. All in all, constant concern in this matter has resulted in an adequate nationality structure in the LCY while the battle for workers' majority in LCY is still to come. Without that majority the League of Communists will implement its revolutionary role with much greater difficulty and more slowly.

PLANINC CHAIRS FEC MEETINGS ON SECURITY ISSUES

LD111757 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct (TANJUG) -- At a session chaired by Milka Planinc, the Federal Executive Council discussed the security situation in the country and the work and activities of security organs and services.

The Federal Executive Council noted that in conditions of an exacerbated international situation, confrontation between the great powers and the blocs, and a very grave international economic situation, there is growing evidence of various forms of pressure and interference in the internal affairs of other countries, primarily small and nonaligned countries. In this context there has also been an increase in the activity of external and internal enemies against our country, aimed particularly against self-management, equality of our nations and nationalities, brotherhood and unity, and our country's nonaligned foreign policy.

According to the Federal Executive Council's assessment, the enemy is also using our economic and social difficulties and the existing subjective shortcomings and inconsistencies in order to create definite focal points and areas for his enemy activity.

The Federal Executive Council assessed the security situation in the country as stable despite all the phenomena that have become noticeable during the recent period. The Federal Executive Council positively assessed the activity and work of the security organs and services and of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, which, making use of the extensive system of social self-protection and the patriotic awareness of our working people and citizens, have been and continue to be successful in preventing and uncovering various forms of enemy activity and attacks on social and private property.

The Federal Executive Council considers that at the time when a struggle is being waged in all social structures for the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, the question of the responsibility of state organs and holders of public offices for the timely and consistent completion of the tasks entrusted to them by the constitution and the law must also be posed energetically, and the struggle for the consistent application of the law by all the subjects in society must be intensified.

The Federal Executive Council particularly points out that the security of self-managing socialist Yugoslavia is not the concern of the security organs and services alone, but is primarily grounded in the awareness of the working people and citizens and is realized in the organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities which, through the system of social self-protection, represent the broadest form of prevention of all socially negative phenomena and various forms of enemy activity.

Owing to this it is necessary to continue to promote and develop the system of social self-protection so that it can be even more effective and that, within this framework, it is necessary to promote and develop the activity of the internal affairs' organs and security services at all times. To this end the cadres of these organs and services should continue to be strengthened so as to be able at any moment to efficiently carry out any tasks within their competence in accordance with the constitution and the law.

CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE ENDS IN MONTENEGRO

AU061249 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Oct 83 p 13

[Lj. M. report]

[Text] Titograd, 2 Oct -- This year's exercise entitled "United in Defense and Protection 83" ended in all communes of Montenegro today. The exercise took place throughout the year. During the last 2 days the final phase was held.

Those participating included 276 local communities, 1,147 basic organizations and work communities, 2,681 sociopolitical organizations, and units of the Territorial Defense and Civil Defense. According to data from the Coordination Committee of the SAWP Republican Conference, the total number of participants was over 262,000. In all activities a high awareness in carrying out the proposed tasks was expressed. In certain local communities the evacuation of the civilian population was carried out, while certain basic organizations of associated labor carried out production under war conditions. All this contributes to preparing all structures of the society for successful participation in a possible all-people's defensive war.